

## Allies Ignore German Protest, Insist Troops Land at Danzig

PARIS, March 29.—The recent note sent by the allies to the German armistice commission at Spa regarding the landing of General Haller's Polish forces at Danzig, did not take the form of an ultimatum, as stated by the Berlin newspapers, according to Marcel Huftin in the Echo de Paris.

The newspaper, however, declares that the allies will insist upon the landing of General Haller's troops at Danzig.

## HUNS REFUSE TO GIVE UP DANZIG

AMSTERDAM, March 29.—The allied note to Germany demanding that Polish troops be allowed to land at Danzig declared that refusal by Germany would be regarded as a breach of the armistice, a Berlin despatch said. The German government replied that it could not take the responsibility for permitting the Poles to land at Danzig, but was prepared to facilitate a landing at Stettin, Koenigsberg, Memel or Liebau.

## TEXT OF GERMAN REPLY TO ALLIES

COPENHAGEN, March 29.—The text of the German reply to the allies concerning the landing of Polish troops at Danzig shows that Germany made a point that it did not undertake to give free access to the Polish army to west Prussia in the armistice agree-

ment with the entente powers. The reply says:

"Since the conclusion of the armistice the entire situation in Posen, west Prussia and Danzig has entirely changed."

Offering the ports of Stettin, Koenigsberg, Liebau, or Memel the German government says that all "necessary facilities for the speediest possible landing and transit of General Haller's army to Poland will be provided."

## PAPER APPROVES REPLY TO ALLIES

COPENHAGEN, March 29.—According to the Berlin Tageblatt all parties in the Weimar National Assembly, including the independent socialists, approved of the government's reply to the entente note regarding the landing of Polish troops at Danzig. The German newspapers generally support the government's position. The socialist Vorwaerts, for instance, says that Hungary's reception of the note recently sent to her by the entente powers that it is "not only inhuman, but foolish to treat defeated opponents as slaves upon whom any humiliation can be imposed."

The Berlin Tages Zeitung says that the spirit of the note shows the desire of the entente absolutely to crush Germany, while the Tageblatt likens the demand to "the methods by which every arrogant mailed first policy inaugurates the realization of its predatory plans."

## "BIG FOUR" ON PREPARATIONS

PARIS, Friday, March 28.—(By the Associated Press).—The council of four engaged today in the consideration of reparations. Premier Clemenceau introduced a new element into the discussion in the form of a proposition radically different from that heretofore presented, involving the Saar valley. It is believed that the question relates to the occupation of that region by the French until Germany has effected full reparation to France. The discussion of this subject will be continued tomorrow.

In laying her claims before the council of four today France asked, first of all, that her boundaries, as fixed by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814, be restored to her, together with the Saar basin. In the Rhine province, on the left bank of the Rhine, it was asked, the Germans should have political autonomy, but should not be permitted to establish fortifications, occupy the territory with armed forces, nor control the railways. Thus the Rhine would serve France as a natural frontier.

The treaty of Paris in 1814 provided that France renounce her claims on Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine and return to the boundaries as they existed in 1792, before the revolution. This compelled France to confine herself to the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, west of the Rhine, which had been under French control since 1689. It was erroneously reported from Paris last night that France had demanded her 1914 frontiers, which would have excluded Alsace and Lorraine from her claims before the peace conference.

## TIGHTEN GUARD ON WILSON AND PREMIERS

PARIS, March 29.—(By The As-

# Story of the Development and Passing of the Munition Industry in This City

## Lowell Bullets Backed the American Buddies—Bullet Makers Behind the Men Behind the Guns—More Than One-Third of Hun-Destroying "Pills" Used by Yankee Dough-boys Were Made in Lowell—Sketches of the Men Behind the Industry—Lawyers, Doctors, Authors, Actors and Poets as Munition Workers

Here is the story of the passing of a great war industry, an industry that made Lowell known to the world and that helped very materially in the winning of the world war.

The armies of a nation at war can be no stronger than their supply of ammunition.

For the automatic rifles the armies of General Pershing used, the battleplanes, the machine guns, the automatic revolvers, and in short, for all the so-called small arms the legions of the United States used to show the Hun that his wickedness could not prevail, the United States Cartridge company of Lowell furnished one-third of all bullets used.

So you see we are warranted in calling it one of the nation's greatest war industries.

You will read here a rather interesting account of "An Adventure in Industry," the more interesting because of the fact that, four years ago it was a small, rather of an insignificant little industry, employing only about 350 persons. In four years it had expanded to such enormous dimensions that on the day the armistice was signed last November, the payroll of the company carried over 15,000 names.

Besides the importance of this industry to the success of American arms, there is one other important aspect in regard to the machinery which was used to accomplish this enormous output of munitions. This phase of the work was the element of humanitarianism injected at all times into the situation by the plant management in a conscientious, sincere effort to make all the bullet makers feel they were working with the United States government, and not for it.

Of all that is to be told here, interesting as it is, the most picturesque—the most absorbing phase of all of it we believe, will be the story of Police Chief Martin Conway and how he, with his faithful uniformed officers and his own secret service department, was found night and day, not only standing "on his toes" watching for what the spies of the Imperial German government might do, but successfully crushing industrial agitators who had no

concern whether American troops were held back for want of shells or not, and at the same time, had to zealously stand as guardian over a plant making the most dangerous commodity the world has ever known—shell encased explosives intended for the extermination of the Hun.

While the war was on we could not tell this interesting story of the cartridge shops. A mile-high barrier intervened. But now the war is over. Bullet making machines are being painted with grease, and packed away. Some of these costly machines will be sold for junk as they are not suited for any purpose except that of bullet making.

The general superintendent of the Cartridge company, Gerald Cahill, has said to The Sun, "Yes, now we can answer all the questions your readers would like to have answered." Hence this story of the Cartridge shops.

There are six men who have stood at the head of this industry during the four years war period, as administrative heads. We should be introduced

Continued to Page 3—First Section

## Amalgamation of Two Historic Protestant Churches

### Kirk Street Accepts Invitation of Eliot Congregational to Enter Into Union —Plans Include Erection of Large Parish House

By a unanimous vote of both societies, the Eliot Congregational and the Kirk Street Congregational churches will enter into a church union. The Eliot church building in Summer street to be used as the house of worship. On Monday evening of this week, at a business meeting of the Eliot church people it was voted to extend such an invitation to the Kirk Street church, and last evening the latter society voted to accept it.

This union is the third to be consummated by Protestant churches in Lowell within the last year and a half, the other two being the First Congregational and Trinitarian and the First Unitarian and High Street Congregational.

The Kirk Street organ will be moved to the Eliot and other alterations and improvements made. The Kirk Street church possesses beautiful memorial windows, valued at \$600, which have been in storage since the old edifice in Kirk street was abandoned, and it is thought that these will be used in the parish house.

The following 12 commissioners, six from each church, have been appointed to perfect the merger and all plans will come from this committee. Continued to Page 8—Second Section

## War Savings Stamps Cashed Liberty Bonds

We Buy and Sell All Issues  
PARTIAL PAID BONDS BOUGHT  
G. CLAYTON CO.  
53 CENTRAL ST., ROOM 97  
Office Hours, 9 to 5, Sat. to 9, Phone 3020

## Save Now!

Save With All Your Might

You can save money. It is largely a matter of habit. Start today and make up your mind to save a little every week.

April first, interest begins in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

This bank is 90 years old, it is under the supervision of the U. S. government.

## OLD LOWELL NATIONAL BANK

25 Central Street

## SPECIAL NOTICE

Opened Today

The Hairdressing Parlors formerly occupied by Katherine F. Hennings.

SHAMPOOING  
MANICURING  
MASSAGE  
HAIR AND SCALP TREATMENT  
MAY HUNTON

Formerly with Rhodes

GERTRUDE MITCHELL

602 Sun Building Tel. 909

## TICKETS FOR SEATS IN REVIEWING STANDS

Mayor Thompson today received notice that tickets for seats in the reviewing stands for the parade of the 26th division in Boston next month will be allotted to the soldiers of the division themselves and they will distribute tickets to their relatives. This puts the matter wholly in the hands of the soldiers themselves and does away with the original idea of taxing \$2 for each Lowell person who sat in the reviewing stand.

This arrangement is made by Governor Coolidge and the legislature. The mayor is asked to disregard any previous communications on the matter.

## ANNOUNCE FOUNDATION OF LEAGUE APRIL 4

PARIS, March 29. (Havas).—The peace conference commission on a League of Nations, probably will hold its final session on April 4, when the foundation of the league will be definitely announced.

## Cash Paid For All Kinds of BONDS

202 Hildreth Bldg., 45 Merrimack St.

## Next Monday

Is a day important. We all of us fire up an hour earlier. We say good-bye to the month of March. We look forward to April and all the good it brings.

If we Deposit Savings Money at MIDDLESEX TRUST CO., interest begins at once. It will be a day of OPPORTUNITY. Don't "count that day lost whose low descending sun"—Don't fail to make MONDAY count for something and count for you.

## MIDDLESEX TRUST CO.

Middlesex Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

Merrimack-Palmer Sts.

## Retain Name of 26th Division in Permanent United States Army

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29.—Retention of the names of 11 national guard and national army divisions with brilliant war records in the permanent military establishment in order to preserve their traditions was announced today by Gen. March.

Included in the 21 divisions proposed to be organized in the new army is the 26th, which will be based at Camp Devens.

Among the other divisions are the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd, 36th, 37th, 51st, 82nd, 89th and 91st.

The 42nd (Rainbow) Division will be the cavalry division in the new organization. It will be organized in the southern department and its men will be drawn from all the states, maintaining in this respect its all-American character.

## German Paper Reports Suspension of Armistice With Allies Possible

BERLIN, March 28.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a statement that it understands that a suspension of the armistice with the entente allies is possible.

## 30,000 STRIKE IN RUHR DISTRICT

COPENHAGEN, March 29.—The strikes in the Ruhr industrial region are extending, according to despatches from Essen. Thirty thousand men are reported out.

## STRIKE SPREADS IN AUSTRIA

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 29.—The strike in Austria was extended yesterday to the northern railway and as a consequence traffic between Vienna and the

outside world was almost at a standstill, according to Vienna advices received here. If the holding up of food trains continues, it is expected the bread ration will be reduced by one-half next week.

## HUNGARY MAKES AN APOLOGY

BERNE, March 29.—The Hungarian government has released members of the Ukrainian mission arrested at Budapest, restored its property valued at one million crowns and made an apology, according to the Ukrainian press bureau here.

## SENATE WILL RATIFY TREATY

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, democrat, and formerly chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, today declared his belief that no important changes had been made in the covenant of the League of Nations and that the senate would ratify the treaty even though it contained no provision specifically exempting the Monroe Doctrine.

The statement was made on the senator's return from a speaking trip to the middle west where he said indications pointed to increasing sentiment favorable to the league.

"I do not think," he said, "that any important changes have been made in the League of Nations plan but what changes that have been made were for the purpose of clarifying the language."

## LOWELL NURSE RETURNS

Miss Elizabeth Devine Saw

22 Months of Service With

Hospital "Over There"

Under German airplane fire 22 times and seeing one officer and four enlisted men killed and 30 patients and a nurse wounded on one occasion, are among the thrilling and ever-to-be-remembered experiences of Miss Elizabeth Devine.

## AMERICAN ENGINEERS REACH MURMANSK

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Arrival of the 16th Engineering company at Murmansk, Archangel front on March 23 was announced today by the war department. It consists of 15 officers and 132 men. The 16th Engineering company also ordered to that sector, is en route.

## LUCK

How much we hear people whining about hard luck. Notice these folks always spend every cent they get.

MISFORTUNE

May come to anybody, but if you have a savings account how much easier it is to meet these troublous times.

BE PREPARED

Open an account today, add to it weekly and then you will be ready when hard times come your way.

## Merrimack River Savings Bank

417 MIDDLESEX STREET  
Open daily, 9 to 1; Saturday  
Evening, 7 to 9.

## Blades Sharpened

Safety razor blades of all kinds properly sharpened. Single edge, 20 double, 2 1/2" each, forged blades, 20c, and old style razors honed to suit, 25c each.

EVERYTHING FOR THE  
SHAVE.

## HOWARD

The Druggist,  
197 Central St.

## WILL PUSH THE CLOCK AHEAD

Owen Monahan to Put City

Clock's Hands Forward

Tonight

Most of the Churches Start

Services Tomorrow by

New Time

This story is going to be just a matter of time. We can tell you that much about it at the outset so you can't make any accusations of false pretenses after you get through reading it and wonder what the idea is.

Just to give it a little official touch, The Sun man went to city hall this morning to see what the powers that be are going to do about changing the clock tomorrow morning or this evening, or whenever they plan to do it.

The congress of the United States, in the solemn body assembled, has declared that the daylight saving plan shall still continue in effect this year and that at 2 o'clock in the morning of March 30 (tomorrow morning), all clocks in the country shall be set ahead one hour, so that instead of being 2 o'clock it will be 3. Perfectly clear, so far?

It was a little after 10 o'clock this morning when Owen Monahan, city messenger, recent benedict, etc., came into the mayor's office. Mayor Thompson was in the mayoralty chair.

"Good morning, Mr. Mayor," said Owen in his best messengerial voice.

"Good morning, Owen; had morning, isn't it?" said the mayor in most eloquent tones.

"By the way, Mr. Mayor; they're going to change the time tomorrow."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, and I was wondering what time

Continued to Page 5—First Section

## Fred H. Rourke

COAL

OFFICE, 280 CENTRAL ST.  
Elevator—Lanier St.

## SUNDAY TURKEY DINNER

75c

The cooking and service are greatly improved and all inconveniences incident to opening of such a large restaurant are entirely eliminated.

## YUN HO RESTAURANT

1100 Building  
Central Street

## Chelmsford

A superbly bottled spring water product, supreme in quality and economical in price

If a better GINGER ALE could be made it would be in the Chelmsford bottles

Trade in Lowell with Sun advertisement and you will save money on your purchases.

## LOVERS of MUSIC

Lovers of music should not allow this great opportunity to escape. The Lenten Concert at the Strand Theatre, April 1st, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by that most brilliant tenor, Mr. Lambert Murphy, will, without question, be the greatest musical event Lowell has ever had.

A few tickets are to be had and every seat is desirable. Seats are \$2.20 each, including war tax.

Tickets may be had at 505 Sun Bldg. between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. Telephone 5005

## KASINO

TONIGHT—Boston Jazz Orchestra  
NEXT WEEK—Dancing, Monday,  
Thursday, Friday and Saturday  
Nights.

ADMISSION FREE

## DANCING

ASSOCIATE HALL  
Every Saturday Night

Miner-Doyle's Orchestra. Admission 35c

## RAYMOND WHELTON WINS BEST ESSAY PRIZE

Raymond Whelton, 12 years old, a pupil in the eighth grade of St. Michael's parochial school, and son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Whelton of 55 Llewellyn street, has been awarded a gold medal by the board of trade for writing the best essay on the subject "Who Founded Lowell—and Why?" at the annual essay competition conducted among the pupils of the eighth and ninth grades.

The young writer proved himself superior to a score of competitors in the other schools of the city who have been awarded silver medals for excellence in their particular school.

The judges of the contest were: Mr. A. Sturtevant, Mrs. Mary Martin and Miss Mary H. Kilpatrick, all connected with the English department of the high school.

Master Whelton's essay is as follows:

"Five illustrious men were directly concerned in founding Lowell. They were: Francis Cabot Lowell, Nathaniel Appleton, Patrick Jackson, Paul Moody and Kirk Booth.

"Francis Cabot Lowell, although in all probability he never saw the city, dying five years previous to the erection of its first mill, was indirectly its real founder. It was he who foresaw the advantage of introducing cotton manufacturing into the United States. It was he, who, through perseverance and industry, assured its success and made possible its growth and expansion.

"Nathan Appleton and Patrick Jackson, by their unflinching co-operation, made possible the realization and success of Lowell's dream. These men gave freely of their capital and after Lowell's death, Appleton became leader of the survivors. Patrick Jackson was the one who sought the capital and built the mills.

"Paul Moody was the animating spirit. He first examined the Pawtucket Falls and approved of locating mills there. To him are ascribed many mechanical inventions. He was the inventive genius of the organization.

"To Kirk Booth, the city of Lowell is perhaps the most indebted. He, as agent of the Lowell mills, personally conducted the Lowell activities. The others set the ball rolling but he kept it moving.

"Why was Lowell founded?

"While Francis Cabot Lowell was residing in England in 1811, he conceived the possibility of introducing cotton manufacturing in the United States. At Edinburgh that same year he met a fellow countryman, Nathan Appleton, whom he interested in the subject.

"Returning home in 1812, Lowell immediately enlisted the aid of Patrick Jackson and also of Paul Moody, a clever mechanic. These men, after deliberation, with combined interests, erected a mill at Waltham in 1813. By devoting all their energy and introducing original methods of their own they soon realized success. In fact, it was so great they wished to expand their activities and began seeking for a more favorable location than Waltham, whose water power was insufficient. Ezra Worthen, an old associate of Paul Moody, advised him to consider the Pawtucket Falls as a possible site.

"It will be necessary here to give an account of this place. Pawtucket Falls have a fall of 32 feet. Hitherto, the Merrimack river had been used almost exclusively for transportation purposes and the falls were a great hindrance. Consequently, a band of men under the title of "Proprietors of the Locks and Canal" dug a canal connecting the Merrimack above the falls with the Concord above the junction. This proving successful, they undertook to build a canal connecting the Merrimack river with Boston harbor. The upkeep of these enterprises proved to be exceedingly great, the proprietors were losing faith in it and business was at a low ebb when Paul Moody arrived on the scene in 1821. He saw the possibilities of such a location and highly recommended its purchase by the firm. They secured the rights of "Proprietors of the Locks and Canal" and also bought land adjacent to the falls. The following year, under the name of "The Merrimack Manufacturing Co." they constructed a dam at the falls. By 1823 a mill was ready with Kirk Booth selected as managing agent.

"Meanwhile, the village of East Chelmsford had grown so in population they set it apart as a town. In remembrance of their deceased associate they called the new town Lowell. Ten years later it became a city.

"This Lowell was originally founded. Great credit is due to its founders—those pioneers who dreamed of its greatness and who built better than they realized—knowing.

The gold medal will be presented by Master Thompson to Master Whelton at the Lowell day exercises to be held at St. Michael's school next Tuesday.

## COL. LOGAN WITH 101ST ON WAY HOME

BOSTON, March 28.—With the vanguard of the 25th Division—including Col. Edward L. Logan—already on way home, and with 101st Gen. Charles C. Lee, Jr. of New York tomorrow unless the Aquitania with him on board should arrive tonight, the home-coming of the boys of the Yankee division begins to seem like a reality.

Another development of the plans to welcome them is the discussion of May 6 as the probable day of the great demonstration in their honor. This date falls on Tuesday. It is the desire of Gen. Edwards that business interests be considered in the arrangements for the parade, and it has been called to his attention by business men that the loss of business is not so great in consequence of a public holiday falling on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday as it is from a holiday coming Friday, Saturday or Monday. It was mentioned to Gen. Edwards by business men who have conferred with him that the holiday in honor of President Wilson's landing in Boston caused a business loss of nearly \$1,000,000.

Maj. Gen. Hale, commanding the 25th Division, with division headquarters staff, the 10th Infantry and most of the 101st Engineers—Boston's own 1st corps of cadets—making a total of 2500 officers and men, embarked at Brest yesterday on the transport Mount Vernon.

## GERMAN AUSTRIA WOULD JOIN SWITZERLAND

PARIS, March 28. (By the Associated Press).—According to reports received by the peace conference delegates from German-Austria have made advances to the Swiss government proposing the annexation to Switzerland of all German Austria, including Vienna.

Switzerland, the report says, refused to entertain any such idea. The Swiss government expressed a willingness to adhere to the annexation of Liechtenstein, the population of which already has taken steps in this direction.

## MANGIN TO LEAD FIGHT AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

PARIS, March 28.—Gen. Hiscue, formerly chief of the Rumanian general staff, is quoted by the Petit Parisien today as declaring that the appointment of Gen. Mangin to the command of the allied forces in southeastern Europe confirms a plan which he submitted to French general headquarters some time ago.

This plan, the general stated, was the creation of zones of defense, with the aid of Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, against the spread of Bolshevism.

## U. S. STEAMER DISABLED AT SEA IN HURRICANE

LONDON, March 28.—The American steamer Sapiro was towed into Plymouth last evening after having been disabled at sea in a hurricane. A part of her cargo was jettisoned to save her from foundering.

The Sapiro, 5679 gross tons, is a United States shipping board steamer completed at Hog Island this year. She sailed from Philadelphia on March 18 for Falmouth.

## BONFIRES TO CELEBRATE PEACE

NEW YORK, March 28.—The suggestion of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, head of the British Boy Scouts, that the millions of Boy Scouts throughout the world celebrate the signing of peace by a world-round chain of bonfires, has been adopted by the Boy Scouts of America. The 267,000 Boy Scouts in the United States will light great fires in all sections of the country on the night the treaty is signed and hold appropriate ceremonies.

## RETURN TO IMPERIALISM

WEIMAR, Friday, March 28.—(By The Associated Press) in the national assembly today Hugo Haase, the independent socialist leader, made a violent attack upon Gustav Noske, the minister of defense for his methods in suppressing the recent strikes, the shooting of Spartacists and other alleged abuses of power, claiming that the defense minister's course constituted a return to imperialism.

In Bridgeport, Conn., there is a man named Fowler who has a mustache about 11 inches long. When the world's longest Mr. Fowler takes the end under his hat.

## THE BOSTON SYMPHONY VOLUNTEERS TO RELIEVE COMING TUESDAY MEN WHO RETURN

For the second time within a very short period the Boston Symphony orchestra will visit Lowell next Tuesday evening at the Strand theatre under the auspices of Albert Edmund Brown, the well-known musical enthusiast of this city and director of singing at the State Normal school, as well as community sing leader for the Lowell war camp community service.

The soloist of the evening will be Lambert Murphy, the American tenor. Mr. Murphy is of local birth, but the volume and emotional quality of his voice tempered by the finest shading and sustaining powers and enhanced by a likable personality, is known throughout the country wherever recitals and oratorios are sung. Mr. Murphy is a graduate of Harvard college in the class of 1909. He began his career in the larger churches of New



LAMBERT MURPHY.

York and subsequently sang for three successful seasons with the Metropolitan Opera Co.

There is more than one reason for the pre-eminent place which the Boston Symphony orchestra takes among the orchestras of the world. This achievement was not reached in a day. Starting in 1891, in a small way, but in staunch pursuit of the highest ideals, the organization has steadily grown in excellence ever since. One noted European conductor after another has imparted his individuality, polished and perfected the ensemble in his own particular way. To obtain the pick and choice of conductors has been difficult for the honor and satisfaction of working with such illustrious material all have sought.

Henri Ribaud, the present conductor, long famous at the Opera, the Opera Comique and the various concert halls of Paris, enticed to Boston last autumn is by no means least of these—many who ought to know proclaim him the finest and point how he has glorified even the traditional standard. And it is more than a personal achievement. Together with the new French wood-wind and string virtuosi under him, he has triumphantly affirmed the musicianship of France.

The program to be given next Tuesday will be in detail as follows:

Overture to "Der Freischütz".....Weber  
Unfinished Symphony in B minor.....Schubert  
I. Allegro moderato.....  
II. Andante con moto.....

Air, "Una furtiva lagrima," from "L'Elisir d'Amore".....Donizetti  
Incidental music to "Conte d'Arville" (April Legend).....Comedy by Auguste Dorchain.....Widor  
Romance.....Guitare  
Air, "Gloria, Griseldis," from "Grise-tilis".....Massenet  
Suite No. 1 from the music for "Alphonse Daudet's Play "L'Arlesien".....Bizet  
I. Prelude.....  
II. Minuetto.....  
III. Adagio.....  
IV. Carillon.....  
"España," Rhapsody for Orchestra.....Chabrier

There are still a few tickets left for the concert. They may be obtained at room 505 of The Sun building or by telephoning 5050.

## IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE DEAL

"The man with the sand" is generally the man who makes good and who can always be depended upon to do his duty at the present time when the national and civic call for building operations come. Lowell can boast of such a citizen in the person of the genial and hustling Pat Cogger, the sand and gravel dealer. Mr. Cogger has just purchased over 20 acres of land in Pawtucketville. The larger portion of the property is very suitable for home gardens and the erection of modest homes with good garden lots will be a boon and a blessing to hundreds of people in our city.

## I. O. O. F. Centennial Celebration SATURDAY, APRIL 26 Parade, Banquet, Entertainment Let Every Odd Fellow March

## OSTROFF'S

All Sorts, All Colors, All Materials, for  
All Occupations.

The Largest and Best Line in  
the City.

Prices the Lowest. Nuf Ced

ATTEND OUR SHOE SALE

THE LIVE STORE

193 and 195 Middlesex St.

COBLENZ, Friday, March 28. (By the Associated Press).—The announcement by the war department of its intention to send from the United States volunteers enlisted for use in replacing members of the "permanent army of occupation" who desire to leave the service, reached Third army headquarters today. The announcement was made by the department to allay unrest among the regular army divisions which are due for replacements and which contain a large percentage of men who volunteered for the duration of the war, and many National Guardsmen who are eager to return home as soon as possible.

A plan is being worked out for the segregation into the regular army divisions of the army of occupation of regular officers and such other officers as desire to remain in the regular army service. The department by this means contemplates relieving as soon as feasible, those reserve and National Guard officers who desire to return to the United States for business or other reasons.

## MRS. ANNA MASON TO RECEIVE \$2000

Judge Pierce of the supreme judicial court has reversed the decree in the case of Lizzie Gavaghan, widow, and Anna F. Mason, daughter of Hugo Gavaghan, who died as the result of injuries sustained at the Tremont & Suffolk mills, vs. the Employers' Liability Assurance Corp., and has awarded each of the above-named claimants \$2000.

Hugh Gavaghan while working in the Tremont & Suffolk mills on Dec. 11, 1917, received injuries, which resulted in his death four days later. His widow, Lizzie Gavaghan, wife by a third marriage, and one child, Mrs. Anna F. Mason, totally blind, a daughter by his first wife, both claimed compensation. After two hearings in this city, the claim of Mrs. Mason was not allowed, and the industrial accident board awarded \$1000 to the widow.

Mrs. Mason, through her lawyer, Frederick S. Harvey, then took the case to the supreme court. The case hinged on the interpretation of that part of Par. C. of Sec. 7 of the workmen's compensation act, which provides among other things:

"... provided, that in the event of the death of an employee who has at the time of his death a living child or children by a former wife or husband, under the age of 18 years (or over said age, but physically or mentally incapacitated from earning) said child or children shall be conclusively presumed to be wholly dependent for support upon such deceased employee, and the death benefit shall be divided between the surviving wife or husband and all the children of the deceased employee in equal shares, the surviving wife or husband taking the same as a child."

Mrs. Mason's counsel argued that, although she was over the age of 18 years, she was totally incapacitated for earning by blindness, and thus became dependent. This contention was sustained by Judge Pierce, who said in his opinion: "In the case of a child of a former wife or husband the legislature considers neither the wealth, poverty, residence nor legal rights to support of that child, and concerns itself only with the question is the child under 18 years of age, and if over, is he or she 'physically or mentally incapacitated from earning.' If under 18 years of age, or physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, the child is conclusively presumed by the terms of the act to be wholly dependent for support on the deceased employee."

The case was argued in the supreme court on Dec. 27, 1918, and a decision reversing the former decree, handed down by Judge Pierce on Feb. 27, 1919.

Mrs. Anna F. Mason, daughter of deceased, who now receives \$2000 as her share of the compensation, is totally blind, this affliction coming to her at the age of five years, and her husband also has been without his sight for many years.

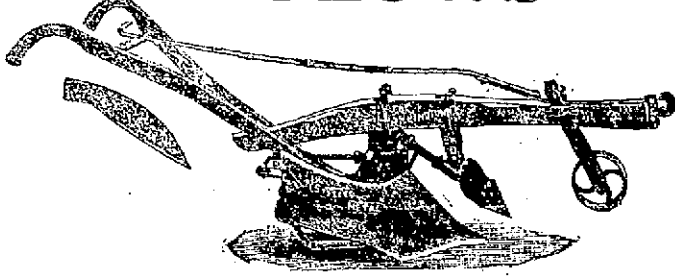
# BARTLETT & DOW CO.

216 CENTRAL STREET

## 87TH YEAR FARM IMPLEMENT BUSINESS IN THE

OUR Stock of FARM and GARDEN TOOLS has been selected with the idea of making available to the Middlesex County farmer and gardener the very best tools obtainable and those best suited to the requirements of this locality.

## PLOWS



Arlington  
Chicopee  
Yankee  
National  
Syracuse  
Hussey

These plows, made by New England manufacturers, may be relied on for durability and satisfactory service in the field.

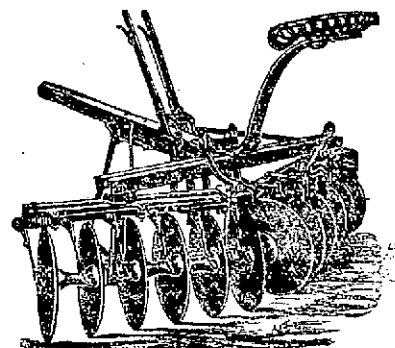
## Harrows

CHICOPEE DISC

STEEL AGE

30 or 60 Teeth

OHIO SPRING-TOOTH



## CULTIVATORS

PLANET JR.

(The old reliable, but always up-to-date)

LITTLE GIANT

EMPIRE, Wood Frame

STRAWBERRY CULTIVATORS

## Mowing Machines, Horse Rakes and Tedders

Made by the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company

WE KNOW OF NONE BETTER

city. There is considerable stone on one section of the property and sand and gravel of the finest quality are in abundance. The sale of the property was made through the office of M. J. Sharker, 215 Central street, who has also sold within the past few days a block of four tenements with store, a two tenement house, a nine tenement block, and an eight tenement block with store for investment purposes and two two-tenement houses and one cottage to home buyers.

## MISCELLANEOUS SHOWER

A miscellaneous shower was held last night at the home of Mrs. Mac Reynolds, 621 Chelmsford street, in honor of Miss Bella Jones who was completely surprised by many useful gifts consisting of cut glass, silver, and linens. A mock marriage by Mary Markham and Frances Clayton O'Grady was the event of the evening. The party broke up at a reasonable hour wishing Miss Jones much happiness in her wedded life.

## URGES FEWER STUDIES

NORTON, March 28.—Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton university, addressing a session of the annual meeting of the Classical Association of New England today at Wheaton college, urged the substitution of fewer and more fundamental studies for what he termed the wasteful and educationally confusing miscellany of short courses now chosen, as the basis of an education, by many students.

## SERIOUS FLOOD CONDITIONS

SPRINGFIELD, March 28.—With a rise of 1½ feet in 27 hours, the Connecticut river here attained 14½ feet above low water today and caused serious flood conditions. The colder weather has so far failed to check the rise. The prospect of warmer weather and its effect upon the snow which fell yesterday caused some apprehension. Telephone and telegraph service west and south of this city had not been fully restored today and trains from the west arrived late.

## COMFORT

Is a feeling of relief or freedom from annoyance.

## COMFORT

Is impossible with aching, ugly, broken down teeth, as they will be a constant source of annoyance until they are properly treated.

To enjoy comfort, Don't Neglect Your Teeth

DR. S. HORNE

A CAREFUL DENTIST

110 Central St., Room 7, Strand Bldg.

For Your Appointment Call 5020

Personal Attention to Every Patient

## HOTEL MARTINIQUE

BROADWAY, 32d & 33d STS.

NEW YORK

One Block from Penn. Station.  
Baggage Transferred Free

Equally Convenient for Amusement  
Shopping or Business

Direct Entrance to B'way Sub-  
way and Hudson Tubes



600 ROOMS  
400 BATHS

Rates—From \$2 Per Day

A SPECIALTY

155 PLEASANT ROOMS With Private Bath

\$3 Per Day

The Martinique Restaurants Are Well Known for Good Food and Reasonable Prices



## MISSIONARY WORK IN SOUTH INDIA

An interesting picture of missionary work in India as it is being carried out at the present time is contained in the following letter from Rev. N. G. Kuriakos, B. D., an Evangelical pastor in charge of the Assyrian Jacobite church, South India, to a Lowell man, Francis E. Hoyer, of 8 Gates street, president of the Assyrian Mar Atram Benevolence society of this city:

South India, Dec. 22, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Hoyer—Your valuable letter and historical Assyrian pictures duly at hand. It is a great pleasure to hear from our brothers across the Atlantic. I also sincerely appreciate the photos you sent me. Mrs. Kuriakos and myself are engaged in missionary work here and during the last 25 years we have converted thousands and thousands of Hindus.

Recently a Hindu gentleman brought his son to me to be admitted into our Christian school. He begged of me to allow him to enter, but he did not want us to teach him Christianity. My answer was that I could not admit any student to our Christian school unless he was permitted by his parents to attend our Assyrian religious service. Several weeks later the old father called and wanted to know if I sold any bibles or prayer books. I told him I did and he said that his son could not get along without a prayer book. A few weeks later the boy was baptized in the Christian faith.

We have in South India 300 Christian churches. Then we have nearly 15 churches in the northern part of India. We have seminaries and high schools and teach our students in the English language. The Assyrian population of India is nearly 2,500,000. Under separate cover I am sending you a few pictures and trust they will reach you safely. One is the interior and one the exterior of the seven churches founded by the apostle St. Thomas in 52. You can see that the Assyrians have their Christian life about this time.

Write me as often as you can and give my best wishes to all.

Yours,  
N. G. KURIAKOS, B. D.

## The Munition Industry

Continued

to them before being told what has been accomplished.

They are:

Paul Butler, treasurer and executive officer, who died last September.

Gen. Butler Ames, successor to his uncle, Mr. Paul Butler, in this capacity.

Capt. Thomas B. Doe, U.S.A. (retired), general manager.

Gerald Cahill, general superintendent.

William J. Robinson, assistant general superintendent.

Roy M. Taylor, director of purchases and assistant to general manager.

Now, who are they, where did they

come from, what is their record?

## The Men Behind

Capt. Thomas B. Doe, general manager, was born at Ashville, N. C. He is a graduate of the public schools of that state and of the United States Military academy at West Point. He graduated from West Point in the class of 1902 and was assigned as lieutenant of artillery at San Francisco. Being on duty there two years, he was next ordered to Sandy Hook proving grounds. He won a captaincy and was next ordered to Frankfort arsenal, Philadelphia, to take charge of the manufacture of small arms for the army. He was of ingenious mind, mechanically, and this, coupled with his excellent technical education, enabled him to perfect a number of inventions connected with the making of small arms which were of course turned over to our government.

Capt. Doe resigned from the army in 1912 and was engaged by the United States Cartridge company to supervise the erection of a plant for loading shot shells at Perth Amboy, N. J. This plant was not for war contract work, but for the United States Cartridge company's commercial work. Upon completion of this plant he was



CAPT. THOMAS B. DOE

placed in charge of it. It was because of his success at this plant in New Jersey that the treasurer of the company, the late Paul Butler, requested Capt. Doe to come to Lowell and take entire and complete charge of the United States Cartridge company's plant here in anticipation of huge war contracts for munitions that it was known the old world powers wanted to place with this concern. It was stipulated that he could bring his close personal friend and able business lieutenant, Gerald Cahill to Lowell with him. Capt. Doe, more than any other

person, is responsible for the great success connected with the enlargement of the plant here in 1914.

Capt. Doe is nothing if not progressive and it was his aggressiveness, courage, business foresight and energy which made possible the erection of the mammoth bullet making plant here, a plant which although of big proportions, seemed almost to rise over night. Capt. Doe obtained the contracts, acquired the necessary machinery, scoured the country for the needed labor, gathered around him competent and faithful associates to make for teamwork and made the slogan, "Production." The best evidence that he got what he was calling for is proved by the fact that with the first European orders received in September of 1914, shells were loaded and finished in October and in November the first shipments were made. Such rapid strides in fact were made that in a short time the Lowell concern had outstripped all others and it was actually turning out more small arms ammunition than all other American companies combined.

## General Superintendent Cahill

Gerald Cahill, the general superintendent, is a native of Philadelphia and a graduate of Vaughn school and Pennsylvania college. He worked in a number of big shops in the vicinity of Philadelphia and in 1909 he had become skilled enough in his craft so that he was appointed master mechanic and civilian superintendent at the big federal arsenal at Frankfort, outside of Philadelphia. This was the highest paid civilian position in the ordnance department.

Having been associated pleasantly with Capt. Doe at the Perth Amboy plant, Mr. Cahill readily agreed to come to Lowell when it looked as though the sphere of activity of the two men was destined to be much broadened. Being regarded as an expert in the manufacture of military cartridges, Mr. Cahill was placed in charge of manufacturing operations and with Mr. William J. Robinson in charge of experimental and developing work, the two men have the credit



SUPT. GERALD CAHILL

of having supervised the making of over two billion military cartridges which were turned over to the proper authorities for the use of Uncle Sam and his allies. Mr. Cahill's family consists of his wife, who has interested herself in a number of local charitable movements, and nine children. He has purchased a home in Lowell and regards Lowell now as his place of residence.

## Assistant General Superintendent

William J. Robinson, the assistant general superintendent, is a Connecticut man, birthplace, New Haven. He comes of a noted family of rifle makers, three generations of the Robinson family having worked at the crafts of making firearms and ammunition. Mr. Robinson's father and grandfather were



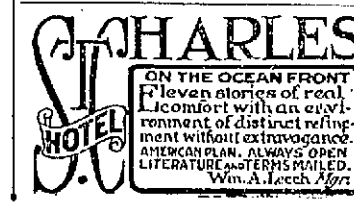
WILLIAM J. ROBINSON  
Photo by Sackley

both noted firearm mechanics and inventors. His father, Samuel Robinson, was one of the pioneers in the days when the noted Winchester Repeating Arms company was a young concern.

Mr. Robinson's early training was at the Winchester shops, but he is long a resident in Lowell, having come here 26 years ago to take charge of the tool department of the cartridge company. Mr. Robinson has the distinction of having made the first jacketed bullet ever produced in the United States. During the war in addition to his ordinary duties, he was placed in charge of the experimental and development work of the several plants of the company.

## Director of Purchases

R. M. Taylor has been noted as director of purchases and assistant to the general manager, Atlantic City, N. J.



manager. As the man in charge of the purchasing of millions of dollars worth of materials and equipment needed every year for the company, "R. M." as



ROY M. TAYLOR

he is affectionately referred to by those who know him best, is at once honest, efficient and a shrewd buyer who has obviously had to watch the market closely and be alert to take advantage of unexpectedly quick turns of the market.

Before entering the employ of the United States Cartridge company he was in the employ of Stone & Webster and was at one time assistant general manager of the Thompson Electric Welding Machine company of Lynn. He is a man of quick and accurate decisions which are followed up by exceedingly direct action. He is known as being absolutely impartial in all his dealings, and has made a host of friends since coming to Lowell.

## The Late Paul Butler

In the background of the munition industry in Lowell but nevertheless, effectively so, was the master bullet-maker of them all, the late Paul Butler. No cataloging of the men responsible for the success of this great industry would be just or complete unless it included Mr. Butler's name.

Most people would answer if called upon, that the industry was founded by Gen. B. F. Butler of Civil war fame. But Gen. Butler is dead a long time, even his intimates and progressive men of his period are dead, nearly all of them, and with this fact recognized most of Lowell's citizens today recall Paul Butler as the man looked up to as head of the U. S. Cartridge company. They recall that his father founded an industry but it was the son who took the humble beginning of it and out of what he had to do with, coupled with his own wonderful inventive and business ability, laid a foundation that could, when the predestined time came, turn out a third of all the cartridges the American armies overseas fired at the Hun enemy.

"An inventive and business ability combined," something that occurs only in rare instances. Paul Butler was a Harvard graduate and had absorbed all the good and useful things that the atmosphere of that famous university would give a young man, yet he was not so inflated after his graduation from college that, coming to Lowell he would refuse to don overalls and jumper and learn the craft of a machinist. In fact this is exactly what he did do.

The result is seen in the bullet-making machines at the plants, machines of such accuracy in functioning, and such quickness of action that to a layman it seems almost as if they were human-brained. Paul Butler learned to make and repair machinery and then he proceeded to invent and improve on the machinery he found in his father's plant. He encouraged all sorts of original experiments on the part of his workmen and the whole result of his life as an executive and head of this company in its peace time operations was such that when Capt. Doe and Mr. Cahill came to Lowell, they had the advantage of stepping directly into a plant where skill of the most expert degree was not uncommon or, in other words, there was truly a guild of ammunition makers.

Mr. Butler died on the night of Sept. 5, 1918, at Gloucester. For 10 months previous to his death he had been compelled, because of his state of health, to be absent from the works. It is a sad and hard thing to recall that he could not have been at the works during the height of the preparations to turn out the enormous output afterwards attained. It was the atmosphere and the kind of work he loved. For years his splendid mind had conquered pain and his physical infirmities, but advancing age he could not conquer. In the recent story of the cartridge company he is not in the foreground but he occupied a place more prominent. He was the Master Bullet Maker.

## Gen. Butler Ames

The successor of Mr. Paul Butler is former Congressman Butler Ames. Possessing to great extent both the mechanical and business ability of his uncle, Gen. Ames has of course had the somewhat broader experience of having been one of the nation's law-makers and a soldier besides.

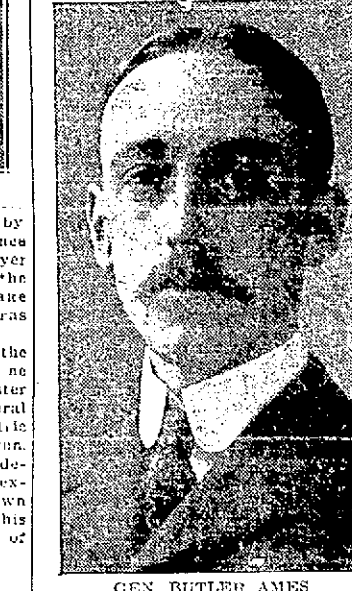
His military experience may be described as having been more than that of the average citizen soldier experiences inasmuch as he is a West Point graduate, served in the Spanish-American war and was promoted to be colonel of United States regulars on the field of battle after a heroic skirmish at Guam and Yauca road, Porto Rico. He was for many years adjutant general of the Massachusetts volunteer militia.

Gen. Ames is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and received the institute's degree of B. A. He is an electrical and mechanical engineer with the heritage of inventive genius coming to him as the third

generation of his family to engage in the making of ammunition.

Gen. Ames stepped into the place formerly occupied by his uncle soon after his uncle's death last fall. He is treasurer and executive officer of the company and is ably assisted by Major Joseph A. Legare who is also president of the Heintz Electric company of which Gen. Ames is treasurer.

In connection with what the above group of men, acting as executives, accomplished, the reader should bear in mind that this plant, prior to the turning over cartridges to Great Britain, Russia, Italy, France and of course Holland, but when the United States entered the war most of the facilities of the plant had to be devoted to making ammunition for the American army.



GEN. BUTLER AMES

The one exception was the Italian government for whom the local plant was filling contracts all last summer and last fall.

## Predestination and Bullets

When the Serbian student assassinated the Archduke Ferdinand at Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914, although probably not a soul in Lowell realized it, the occurrence meant that this incident—since claimed to have been directly ordered by the former kaiser—was something destined in its later ramifications, to make Lowell one of the nation's great munition centers.

There was a stable, long established bullet making industry here founded by Benjamin F. Butler and in latter years given the corporate name of the United States Cartridge Co. This was the nucleus of the munitions boom.

Along in September of 1914, purchasing agents of the British government appeared in Lowell and announced it was their desire to purchase enormous quantities of cartridges for small arms. They carefully looked the plant over and announced to the management that they could give orders for cartridges of such magnitude that not only could all the available manufacturing facilities of the United States Cartridge Co. be utilized for a working day of 24 hours, but these agents confidentially told the Cartridge shop people that the war looked to be of so dismally indefinite a duration, they believed it would be well for the Cartridge company—looking at the matter purely from a business point of view of course at that time—to plan for increasing manufacturing facilities.

There was an enormous volume of business stepping off the train and actually brought to the business office of the Cartridge shop. It was cash-paid-in-advance business, too, if the Cartridge company insisted on it, and in all events, His Majesty's government pledged itself to accept all the cartridges it ordered, whether the war was brought to a close in the middle of filling a great contract or not.

Moreover, these Britishers with their courteous, firm, impressive and honorable manner of doing business, were followed by other purchasing agents from European governments, including Italian, French, Belgian and Holland.

The old world was to make war its business since the kaiser had forced it to, and Lowell was one of the few places the old world people knew, held a bullet-making craft—a place where bullets had been made for two generations or more.

Great Britain, through her military mission in this country, agents of which came to Lowell to do business, demanded, production—and still more production. (We have got along in our story to January of 1915). "Expense is the least of the concern of American gentlemen may have," these Britishers said, and as they urged increased production, they too did their part, sending skilled inspectors to examine the work and in all ways did the best they could to speed the work along. We may think of Great Britain as the leader in this matter, but of course France, Belgium and Italy placed huge orders here and attended to their own inspection department. Payment for all these munition orders was of course promptly forthcoming from the house of Morgan in New York, American fiscal agent for the British government.

## Big Building Erected

The work of the plant in Lawrence street necessitated the erection of several new and costly buildings and still there was not room enough to do the work required to fill the big orders that kept pouring in. The equipment at South Lowell plant had to be extended and in addition the Bigelow Carpet company's plant in Market street had to be taken over and used. It was the inauguration of an era of big things and with the great nations of the world untiringly demanding bullet production and shoving out the money to pay for it in a golden stream flowing to Lowell, of course the group of master bullet makers who had come to Lowell to do the job had to rise to the occasion and make the U. S. Cartridge company an elastic industry, which they did, and did it successfully.

Now in the midst of all this bustle and excitement and this start of the munitions boom, where does the Imperial German government come in? Did it have any interest in the mil-

lions of bullets being created to kill off its sun seekers? You may be sure it did.

Germany would have bought bullets here—if her ports hadn't been bottled up by the British army—and the Cartridge company would have done business with her, too, if she had established an American fiscal agent in this country who would have had the handling of some of that war chest fund the kaiser and his sons gathered so solicitously for many years.

But she couldn't buy munitions here. Her ability to intrigue and outwit the allies though, was working continually as ever and this incident, told here possibly for the first time, shows it.

The government of Holland placed a huge order with the U. S. Cartridge company and having established a guaranteed credit in this country, the order was executed. The officials of the company now that the ban is off their talking about it, say that if the boxes of cartridges had been started in a pile at the junction of Merrimack and Central streets, the order was large enough so that the full quantity of cartridges would have reached not only solidly from curb to curb and 10 feet high, but, extending down Central street would have continued, in these dimensions and the end would not have been reached until the last box of cartridges was stacked up opposite the Butler school on Central street.

## Never Reached Holland

This ammunition never reached Holland, certain gentlemen—and ladies—who fluently spoke several languages and buzzed back and forth between England, Holland, Germany and the United States, got busy, and, as the result of their industrious spying, it was decided by certain interested parties that this was altogether too much ammunition for a little member of the family of nations like Holland, to be trusted with. It might, for instance, it was reasoned, help to blow her off the map. So this ammunition didn't at that time take its ocean voyage and reach its destination in Holland. Instead it was stored in the basement of the Market street plant of the company and other places.

This was much better than to have allowed it to go to Holland for these spy people spoken of above had uncovered reliable evidence showing that after most of this great store of ammunition had reached Holland, some mysterious legend would have been gone through with and after the black cloth was removed, good friends, the boxes of cartridges would have disappeared from Holland and next, had you cared to have followed them out closely enough, you would have found some men in grayish green coats unpacking them over on the German side.

## The Munition Boom

When this munition boom started back there in the fall of 1914, up to that time the property of the company at South Lowell had been used only for powder magazines.

But with the increase of business, one of the first things the company did was to have James Burns, testing overseer, take his forces of powder handlers and powder testers, and move, bag and baggage, out to the South Lowell property close to the magazines. A little later the loading department of the company had to move to South Lowell and still later the inspecting, packing and shipping departments. It was arranged so that the operations could all be systematized and the cartridges reach South Lowell in such shape that having been loaded, inspected and packed, the boxes of cartridges could be shipped directly to the steamship piers from South Lowell.

The activities of this South Lowell department increased so fast and the production grew so fast that at one time a maximum of 2800 men and women were employed at this plant alone, in day and night forces, and one of the greatest sights offered in the whole city—only as a matter of fact it wasn't offered and no one saw it except the workers themselves, was a single huge work room at this South Lowell plant where 1500 girls were seated at one time, inspecting cartridges.

## Study of the Workers

In writing of an industry, what for instance, can be more interesting, than a study of the workers who carry on the industry?

We must tell something about the thousands of men and women munition workers who helped to carry on this industry. When we speak of them we have in mind all the people except about 400 persons employed at the Cartridge shops when the war broke out. This means a resultant number of approximately 14,000. Of this number the reader should bear in mind that 30 per cent were persons coming from out-of-town, lured to Lowell, not only because of war wages paid the munition workers, but for two other reasons. Lowell, all over New England, is reputed to be a cheap place in which to live. The out-of-town workers expected to find the cost of living here to be very cheap, cheaper in fact than in their home towns. In this they were necessarily somewhat disappointed because during the war period it is estimated the cost of living in Lowell increased at least 20 per cent in prices charged for housing, food and clothing. The third reason that attracted workers to come here was the reputed good working conditions in the United States Cartridge Co., which meant the extension of the welfare service benefits and, of course, the absence of strikes. These out-of-town people did not come here to get mixed up in strikes and be deprived of the war wages while the industry was being hampered by industrial agitators. They had come here to earn money to buy homes, pay off

mortgages, buy motor cars or planes, pay up back bills, help send some boy or girl to college, or to try to accumulate money quickly for any of the purposes ready money can be used, and this was a fact none allowed himself to forget.

Of the 30 per cent of "out-of-towners" who came, the Cartridge company officials outspokenly aver that hardly any of them came with the intention of making Lowell a permanent home. They felt their home town was better—only it didn't happen to have a munition industry to work in. They came, so the Cartridge shop people say, with the intention of staying while the picking was good, having all that they could, and then heading speed records when the "blow-out" occurred. Which was human nature, "good and plenty."

In describing the different kinds of people who worked in the shops let us first pick on the lawyers for the reason that lawyers in general, for a stipulated price, are always willing to pick on other people. The Lawrence street plant had six lawyers working as common laborers. They were quiet, civil spoken men, and they worked hard. Hands accustomed to handling nothing rougher than an attachment, hustled boxes of cartridges and groomed greasy machines. The other workers at the plant knew these lawyers were working among them but the spirit of, "See that college guy—that lawyer—hustling a truck," was absent because Gerald Cahill had said that that kind of attitude could not prevail at the plant.

## Men From the Orient

Twelve Chinese were employed. Nonchalantly enough the managers of the Cartridge shop say, "Yes, the Chinese men came along and wanted jobs. They were strong and clean looking men. We needed men and we took them on as workers."

They were capable men. They minded their own affairs and were honest, faithful and industrious. They were scrupulously clean in their personal habits. Realizing that these men, too, were helping towards downing the Hun, the other workers in the plant where the Chinese were employed, were good naturedly tolerant and extended good treatment to the Chinese men.

## Doctors Made Bullets

Doctors among the munition workers? Yes, five if you include a graduate oculist. They were quiet and self-contained men temporarily or permanently, drawn away from practicing medicine. They were mystery men, too. They did not tell their stories. Hardly anyone had the nerve to ask them. They were there because they were there.

In the case of the oculist, the factory workers claim he was one of the best men of his profession with whom they had ever come in contact. He was a quiet and unassuming sort of a man but he had assimilated the spirit of mutual helpfulness Mr. Cahill had hoped would prevail among the workers. In seeking some manner in which he could be of help to his shopmates, it occurred to this eye doctor that he ought to contribute some of the things he knew about caring for one's eyes, to the little monthly paper of the organization, "Factory Notes." So he handed in to Editor John Kenney, a short theme on this subject, advising men and women in the different plants how to favor their eyes and not strain or abuse them. It made such good

Continued to Page 4—First Section

## ATLANTIC CITY (NEW JERSEY)



## The Irresistable

No visitor was ever disappointed with Atlantic City or was contented with merely one visit. There is a charm and fascination about this delightful All-the-Year resort that appeals to every inclination and taste.

The sunny skies and bracing air add a zest to life out o' doors, and drive dull care clean out of sight.

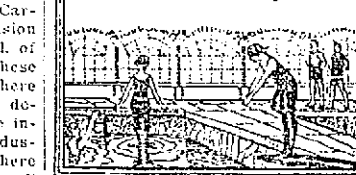
Come NOW, when your home city seems dull and dreary. You need never fear "ennui" in Atlantic City.

Golf, Indoor Salt Water Swimming Pools, Horseback Riding, Rolling Chairs, Motor-ing, Theatres, Concerts, Piers

The Leading Houses Are Always Open and will gladly furnish full information, rates, etc., upon request (Hotels are all American Plan, unless otherwise noted)

Marlborough-Blenheim American and European Plans Josiah White & Sons Co.	The Shelburne European Plan J. P. Welch, Mgr.
Gaiety Hall Hotel and Restaurant Gaiety Hall Co.	Hotel Strand F. B. O'Neil and B. C. Edwards
Hotel St. Charles Wm. A. Leach, Mgr.	Hotel Dennis Walter J. Busby
Seaside House F. P. Cook's Sons	Hotel Chelsea J. B. Thompson & Co.
The Wiltshire Samuel Ellis	The Holmshurst A. H. Darrell

For information and schedule of seasonal railroad facilities, consult local ticket agent



## Granite State GINGER ALE

With the Real Ginger Flavor Is the Talk of the Town

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR DELICIOUS

ORANGEADE

Large Bottles 15¢, at Leading Stores

Granite State Spring Water Company

ATKINSON DEPOT, N. H.

Address Communications to Postoffice Box 693, Lowell, Mass.

## NO DELAYS

Equipped especially for prescriptions, the soda, no candy, three men, all of whom have had more than 25 years' experience, we are in position to compound recipes promptly and accurately.

HOWARD The Druggist,  
197 Central St.

Thrilling Battles---  
Complete and  
Absolutely Authentic

## HISTORY

—OF THE—

## YANKEE DIVISION

From Organization to Demobilization

Begins Tomorrow

—IN THE—

## BOSTON SUNDAY ADVERTISER

Continues Daily in The

## BOSTON AMERICAN

THIS HISTORY is published particularly for the relatives and friends of boys in the 26th, but there will be many others who will welcome the opportunity to secure a complete, accurate account of the world-famous division from the very beginning until they are demobilized on their return.

—GET A SCRAP BOOK

—CLIP THE STORIES

—MAKE A VALUABLE WAR

VOLUME FOR YOUR LIBRARY



## MORE READING MATTER FOR THE SOLDIERS

Another hurry call for magazines has been sent out in Lowell through a letter campaign, under direction of the city library. Magazines of recent date are wanted for the soldiers and will be distributed from the Boston headquarters of the A.L.A. as fast as they can be shipped by Librarian Chase.

Generous gifts of magazines and books have been received right along by Librarian Chase for the war service of the American Library Association. There are new magazines being constantly thrown aside on library tables of Lowell houses, and it is this that keeps up the steady stream of contributions to the A.L.A. library service.

Many are regular givers of their own read magazines and books to the boys through the war service, and many others are learning of the good their own reading matter can do in the camps and front lines. The posters are printed in striking letters "Hurry call for magazines for men overseas and in camps and hospitals. Bring yours here; tons are needed."

"Don't stop helping till all the boys are back home again," is Mr. Chase's appeal to the reading public of the city. The library will care for all magazines given, no matter how many there may be.

## UNEMPLOYED IN BERLIN

Clerical Force of 2300 Required to Keep Track of Army of Workless People

BERLIN, Friday, March 28.—(By the Associated Press)—The support of the unemployed is costing the municipality of Greater Berlin, one million marks a day. A clerical force of 2300 with a weekly payroll of 100,000 marks, is required to keep track of the army of workless people.

The city council has voted an appropriation of 160,000,000 marks for public improvements for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the unemployed, which is rapidly becoming an economic and social menace.

**BIG HUNS' GUNS FOR MELTING POT**  
COBLENZ, March 11.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press) Eighty big calibre German guns refused by the United States receiving commission because they did not meet certain modern standards have been sold to a Coblenz foundry and are soon to be made into farm implements and other peace time machinery.

While some of these cannons were cast as long ago as 1870, all had been used at some time or other in the recent war, several of them having done duty against the Americans in the Argonne drive in November.

After the guns had been refused by the American members of the German delivering commission requested that they be permitted to dispose of the war material to a foundry. The request was granted with the understanding that the cannon would quickly be melted into pig iron and that none of this in any way would be used for the manufacture of any kind of fire arms.

Virtually all of the material which the Germans were to turn over to the Americans, according to the terms of the armistice, has been delivered.

**BIG INDIAN UPRISING IN FORMOSA PROVINCE**

BUENOS AIRES, Friday, March 28.—A general Indian uprising in Formosa province is reported. One tribe has sacked the fort at Yunka, killing the garrison of 20 non-commissioned officers and 15 soldiers. The Indians are taking horses, munitions and supplies from the fort.

National troops are being hurried to the province. Many settlements have been attacked by the outlaws.

The province of Formosa is in the northeastern part of Argentina and is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers. It is a great forest-covered plain, sparsely settled, having a population of 5500 in 1900.

The province of Formosa is in the northeastern part of Argentina and is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers. It is a great forest-covered plain, sparsely settled, having a population of 5500 in 1900.

The province of Formosa is in the northeastern part of Argentina and is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers. It is a great forest-covered plain, sparsely settled, having a population of 5500 in 1900.

The province of Formosa is in the northeastern part of Argentina and is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers. It is a great forest-covered plain, sparsely settled, having a population of 5500 in 1900.

The province of Formosa is in the northeastern part of Argentina and is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers. It is a great forest-covered plain, sparsely settled, having a population of 5500 in 1900.

The province of Formosa is in the northeastern part of Argentina and is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers. It is a great forest-covered plain, sparsely settled, having a population of 5500 in 1900.

The province of Formosa is in the northeastern part of Argentina and is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers. It is a great forest-covered plain, sparsely settled, having a population of 5500 in 1900.

The province of Formosa is in the northeastern part of Argentina and is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers. It is a great forest-covered plain, sparsely settled, having a population of 5500 in 1900.

## The Munition Industry

Continued

reading and was so self evidently of great good to all the workers that Mr. Kenney asked the geologist to contribute material for Factory Notes as often as he could, which he did. His kindness and consideration for the men and women employed at the plant won personal commendation from the heads of the plant.

**Poets and Ministers**  
Poets and song writers? Surely. One official claims that a man who was "discovered" working out in the tool making department, has proved to be the most talented poet to be heard of in Lowell for many moons. This poet was quite versatile and had taken a liking at a number of employments, among them writing songs and the advertising business. He signed himself "Anon" at first, but his poetical offerings were of such excellent merit and took so well among readers of Factory Notes that in time his editor insisted on the poet having his verse published under his real name.

Two ministers from Maine abandoned the pulpit for Cartridge shop jobs, and are credited with making good workers. Both were young men. One man brought his wife to Lowell and she obtained a position in the same plant as an office clerk. Both men were retiring, quiet spoken men. In giving their names for the payroll they did not attach their ecclesiastical titles of Reverend to their names and it was only through accident that the welfare workers found the two shepherds had temporarily left flocks back in Maine to come to Lowell and by their manual labor, help America win.

**Seer and Phenologist**  
Now, however, we come to the real lion of the hour at the Cartridge shops—the idol of the munitionettes—the friend, counselor and prophet of all, in other words, a real honest to goodness, 18 karat, phenologist! Not only a reader of the head and all the knobs thereof with correct hunches as to what each knob and protuberance indicated, but a seer into the future, one who could tell the wholeness of the whyness and knew of the thing to happen before it did happen.

We must tell you a little something about the seer. To begin with he wore his hair long as all good seers must, and if he didn't have a crystal globe on his workbench you can be sure he had one in his room if you were fussy about that kind of divination of the future. He was of a mellow age, too, about 55, and of course he had the experience of 55 years to fall back on if at any time his gaze into the future was obscured by malign influences, as is sometimes the case.

It can readily be understood that the powers and fame of a good old seer like this would soon be widely advertised among the munitionettes. It was. Of course seers must live like everyone else and this seer made no bones of telling prospective clients that free service was not reliable service. He charged a dollar for giving you a peek beyond the barrier and he told some interesting things, by all accounts. And he didn't make the stupendous mistake of foretelling when the war would end. He chose rather to confine his prophecies to personal and paid for prophecies. Which, of course, was good business instinct in the seer.

The Cartridge shop managers say he was without a good worker. For a man of his talent and having so much on the rest of us in respect to knowing what was going to happen ahead of the newspapers, he was modest and unassuming. In fact he was so much of a valuable addition to the varied kinds of men and women temporarily turned munition workers, that the plant manager does not now hesitate to say that if he could have organized a full crew of clairvoyant phenologists, they would all have been given good paying jobs and in addition, probably allowed a certain time off each day to ascertain what was doing astrologically.

**The Footlight Heroes**  
Actors? Knocking 'em down" not by eating up the scenery but by making bullets? Most assuredly. "Better to come to cool and pleasant Lowell and earn five or six dollars a day than to tramp Broadway or Tremont street, Boston, looking for a theatrical engagement," thought a little group of about six actors. So they descended upon Lowell, were gladly received by the Cartridge shops and made fine workers.

Think of them, good friend, as no mere amateur actors either. They were real trouperers you are told, which is the equivalent in the show business to get the cum laude in the classics. They were men who had played Lowell and other New England cities and towns, just as they had played in all parts of the country. They received that "common touch" that makes all

man kind kin, spoke of once before in this story, and their fellow workers did not find the actor men were "stuck up" or overbearing in any respect. Indeed they were not in an atmosphere where it paid to take on such airs. It can easily be imagined, too, that if one of these footlight idols took it into his head to say, out of a clear sky, to a brother worker, "Fetch me your cabinet, sirrah!" it evoked no more excitement than for an admiring group near the thespian to remark, "Gee, I bet he is some reciter when going good."

**Girls as Messengers**  
The United States Cartridge Co. believes it was the first industrial concern in the country to put on a force of girl messengers. Thirty-two of them were employed and their ages ranged from 11 to 16 years. They made good messengers, it is said—better messengers than the boys in fact, for they were not "cutting up" so much, and their good example made the boy messengers try to do better.

**Pacifists and Others**  
As might have been expected, so large a number of workers at the big bullet-making shops had to necessarily include pacifists, socialists and persons termed by the management, anti-government. The pacifists gave no trouble and attended to their own affairs. The espionage service of the plant of course had the pacifists accurately catalogued and knew all that was necessary to be known about them. To be entirely just, it should also be said that the socialists—the socialists of the educated type—gave no particular trouble. The pleasant influence of war wages enveloped the socialists also and it was plain that they had no desire to start anything that would suspend the industry and stop the flow of war wages.

All Lowell people will recall that the Cartridge shops took a prominent part in all the Liberty loan drives. There were few "holdouts" among the workers. One conspicuous case of this kind, however, may be worth relating.

It came to the attention of the managers that one workman was outspoken against the Liberty loan and absolutely refused to subscribe and moreover spoke in a way calculated to have a bad influence on any person of a vacillating mind and disposed to be anti-government. This man was called to the superintendent's office. "Why do you not subscribe to this Liberty loan and help our government?" he was asked.

"I am a socialist," he replied. "I am against war, against one nation warring on another and against all the general purposes of war. I do not believe in war."

For a moment, as the superintendent admitted, he was flabbergasted.

Then his patriotism and his anger both boiled over.

"You against war," he shouted at the man, "what in thunder do you mean, you are against war? What do you mean by coming here and earning money for wages as a machinist than you ever before earned in your life, and doing work that has more to do with carrying the war than any other employment?"

"Where do you draw the line at being 'against war'?" Are you one of the kind of men who thinks this is his own private, money making war and the boys over in France are shooting off ammunition as workers for him?"

The official concluded by telling the socialist to return to his work, give the matter consideration, and report at the office the next day at the same hour. He did not come and had to be sent for. He was unchanged in his attitude and in fact was more defiant. He was summarily discharged on the spot. At this he became enraged.

"You can't fire me," he shouted, "and I'll show you, you can't fire me for this reason. I am a union machinist and the machinists' union will stand back of me and you will be shown up."

The superintendent took a chance on this. Previous investigation had shown him that this man's union was 100 per cent American in its thought and was for America first. The socialist concluded his own investigation and as the result of it was one of the most surprised and disappointed men in the city. He returned to the superintendent and he would subscribe for any reasonable amount of hands the superintendent thought he should. This of course still further showed the yellow in him. Owing to his family needing his help, he was put back at his job although he was to stay, being ever afterward subject to suspicion and surveillance at all times.

In the course of looking up records of different workers it was found that one cartridge shop workman had claimed exemption from the draft because he was, as he put it on his card, "an alien enemy." He was investigated and after being interrogated said: "No, me no fight, me Turk." It turned out that he had meant to put alien on his card but in his ignorance had put down what he really was, an alien enemy. So he was promptly fired off the job.

**Women Workers Loyal**  
In speaking of the women workers at the plant, the management pays them the tribute of having proved themselves the most unselfish and the most earnest workers, as well as the most patriotic of any of the persons employed. Theirs was hard work but, having one hour for lunch, after they had been organized into knitting class-

es, thousands of them used half their noon hour to work on knitting for the soldiers.

The management tried to show all consideration possible for the women workers and, recognizing that their work was hard on the eyes and nerves, five minutes out of every working hour was taken for a recess, solely for the benefit of the health of the women. Many workrooms had fine talking machines plentifully supplied with records of music during the recess period the music was played and all the women went back to their tasks refreshed and rejuvenated.

The question has been asked if the Cartridge shops had to involuntarily harbor some slackers. This is probably true. The chief trouble, the plant management found, so far as its "slacker problem" was concerned, was to keep the young men at work in the plant whose work and efforts were badly needed because they were young, active and skilled. But many such young men were disturbed in their mind because they fancied that their friends and people in general would believe they were staying on at the factory to avoid military service. It was had when a young man became a victim of this kind of thought. Many good workers were lost to the plant because the young men concluded they would rather go into the army and take chances than have to waste time after-ward explaining why they did not get into service. The management argued that and many times in vain, that the reserve army of bullet makers back in America was as essential as the army in the trenches because without the product made by the munition army here, the army overseas could do nothing.

The munition plants were operated on the 8-hour day basis and the closed shop. Within three weeks after the date the armistice was signed, arrangements for increased production had gone forward so far that a daily production of five million rounds of cartridges would have been attained. This would have meant a speeding up of all working arrangements but not more than the occasion of course demanded. The management had planned on working its people so strenuously that men and women would have had two Sundays off out of every eight Sundays and one day off in eight.

**Director of Publicity**  
The work carried out by Editor John Kenney should perhaps be described in more detail. Officially he was director of publicity for the company. His work within the plant, however—his publicity work among the workers themselves, it can be said, was more important and took more time than when he represented the plant's management with the public in general.

His work was regarded as an important part of the welfare and morale work needed. He had to become a war propagandist. The three plants were "spotted" with bulletin boards of large dimensions, 125 conspicuously placed bulletin boards in all. There were all sorts of patriotic messages to be read on these boards exhorting the worker to do his best. Many hundreds of interesting war zone pictures, including pictures of the exploits of our soldiers, were shown. Mr. Kenney had charge of the educational work considered necessary to be done at the plant, and to this end he organized numerous classes in Americanization. Foreign-speaking men and women were gathered together in groups and first addressed by members of their own nationality. In course of time when their learning in this branch of citizenship had become far enough advanced, the members of the clerical forces volunteered to help out in this instruction work and they accomplished great good.

In regard to Germans working in the plant, if criticism has been made that men of German ancestry and parentage held down good jobs in the works as well as this being said of men having German names, the community might well have suspended both its judgment and its criticism in this matter and had trust in the fact that all workers against whom the stigma of "Hun" was hurled, in reality held their good paying jobs because the acid test of American patriotism had been put on them in the numerous ways of conducting such tests Police Chief Martin Conway's secret service department had available, and the result of these tests showed conclusively that these people were for the United States, in their hearts, with their skill and, importantly, with their money.

**Growth of Industry**  
The growth of the munition industry in Lowell is illustrated by the fact that in May of 1917, the industry had absorbed 2000 more workers than it had in its payrolls in April, 1916. By May of 1918 nearly another 2000 had been taken in and between May, 1918, and November, 1918, 2000 had been given lucrative work. This covers the important period for the years 1918, 1917 and 1918. Workers had come here, so the management of the plant says, representing nearly every state in the Union. Fully 50 per cent were of course out-of-town people. The management estimates that quite a considerable number of these out-of-town people would have remained as permanent residents if, when the munition boom collapsed, they had found some other—even a less paid industry, prepared to absorb them.

In regard to the strenuous efforts taken by the plant to obtain these workers, in many cases at what would seem to the uninitiated, an absolutely careless disregard for expense, the management now says, "This country was in a situation where it had to have the product we made and all of it we

could possibly make. We had to have workers, all the workers we could induce to come to Lowell and work for us."

This has been, so far, mostly a story running in an optimistic vein. To be quite convinced that all was as merry as a wedding bell at the plants of the United States Cartridge company, The Sun reporter asked an official if there had been any one phase of the industry that aroused his indignation—that uncovered a mean trait. His answer proved that there had been something of this sort.

In answering this question this official said he felt particularly strong on the subject of what had shown itself to him as selfishness in regard to not being patriotic and being over anxious to look out for "No. 1."

This official said that hundreds of the people employed were non-citizens, including not only persons representative of nations in Europe not having a part in the war, who had lived in this country for some time and never took pains to become citizens, but also many able-bodied men who came to Lowell to work in the Cartridge shops who might have served in the Canadian, British, French and other armies. They were the type of men who preferred to let someone else fight their battles for them while they got away successfully to America and were not only well protected by all the luck that goes with safety first devices, but accumulated comfortable savings out of their war wages and bonuses.

This was the thing that disgusted this official who spoke on this phase of the work. He nor any of the officials couldn't do anything about this condition. "We had to have the help," is the summing up of it all. To be sure, the management could have a little fun with such people when the Liberty loan drives were on—and they did have fun—and it was the best kind of fun because it hit the slacker in his most vulnerable spot, his pocketbook.

**British Bullet Making**  
The cause of Great Britain not continuing to have cartridges made in this country and here in Lowell was because her skill as a munition maker increased wonderfully as did her manufacturing facilities. At the start of the war there were only 12 places in Great Britain where cartridges were made, but last fall the 12 places had increased to 5000.

When the United States entered the war the government compelled all the plants in this country making ammunition to come under federal control and the government ordered that each munition plant should catalogue all its trade secrets and provide blueprints of all its machinery, and that there should be a free and unreserved interchange of this data and all other information, between the munition plants. The U. S. Cartridge company, of course, had to come in on this proposition. The managers say that remarkable honesty obtained among all the munition plants in obeying the order and it is not believed there was any holding back.

Following up this idea of pooling American inventiveness and skill, a large party of American ammunition factory executives were asked to accompany Secretary of War Baker overseas. Capt. Doe of the local plant represented the Lowell plant and was in Great Britain last summer. It had first been intended that each factory manager would take two or more skilled draughtsmen with him, but it was finally decided not to do this but to provide drawings made in the British factories and let the American managers have whatever plans they wanted, made in the factories where they saw the machines at work.

The result of this visit to the munition plants in Great Britain resulted in great good for the American as well as the British munition plants. When the Americans returned home they were able to increase their production and not only increase production but turn out ammunition of better quality.

A great deal has been said about the skill and speed of the English girls and women who worked in the British munition factories, many of them the first time doing factory work. This has been the subject of numerous articles and stories and of course the movies have shown pictures of the British munitionettes. It is interesting to Lowell people of course, to know that after Mr. Cahill of the big plants here had made a thorough examination of all the available data on this subject coming from Great Britain and made an examination of the individual output of the girl munition workers here in Lowell, it was found that the Lowell girl bullet maker after she got the hang of her part of the work, could and did, turn out about 25 per cent more work per day than the woman in Great Britain.

**Caring for Operatives**  
With the coming of the new administrators already mentioned, Lowell people saw that the spirit of the Cartridge shops had changed. This group had brought a new idea which they proceeded to put into effect, governing the relations between the worker and his employer. In most Lowell factories employment had been an impersonal thing. A man or a woman went to the factory, did the work, returned home. This was the equation, no more, no less. The employer felt there was a great limitless labor market upon which to draw for male and female help. His problem was to keep some man or some woman tending the machine. The man or the woman was an abstract element with the employer and his sole concern was production. Things started to be different at the

workers, all the workers we could induce to come to Lowell and work for us."

This has been, so far, mostly a story running in an optimistic vein. To be quite convinced that all was as merry as a wedding bell at the plants of the United States Cartridge company, The Sun reporter asked an official if there had been any one phase of the industry that aroused his indignation—that uncovered a mean trait. His answer proved that there had been something of this sort.

In answering this question this official said he felt particularly strong on the subject of what had shown itself to him as selfishness in regard to not being patriotic and being over anxious to look out for "No. 1."

This official said that hundreds of the people employed were non-citizens, including not only persons representative of nations in Europe not having a part in the war, who had lived in this country for some time and never took pains to become citizens, but also many able-bodied men who came to Lowell to work in the Cartridge shops who might have served in the Canadian, British, French and other armies. They were the type of men who preferred to let someone else fight their battles for them while they got away successfully to America and were not only well protected by all the luck that goes with safety first devices, but accumulated comfortable savings out of their war wages and bonuses.

This was the thing that disgusted this official who spoke on this phase of the work. He nor any of the officials couldn't do anything about this condition. "We had to have the help," is the summing up of it all. To be sure, the management could have a little fun with such people when the Liberty loan drives were on—and they did have fun—and it was the best kind of fun because it hit the slacker in his most vulnerable spot, his pocketbook.

**British Bullet Making**  
The cause of Great Britain not continuing to have cartridges made in this country and here in Lowell was because her skill as a munition maker increased wonderfully as did her manufacturing facilities. At the start of the war there were only 12 places in Great Britain where cartridges were made, but last fall the 12 places had increased to 5000.

When the United States entered the war the government compelled all the plants in this country making ammunition to come under federal control and the government ordered that each munition plant should catalogue all its trade secrets and provide blueprints of all its machinery, and that there should be a free and unreserved interchange of this data and all other information, between the munition plants. The U. S. Cartridge company, of course, had to come in on this proposition. The managers say that remarkable honesty obtained among all the munition plants in obeying the order and it is not believed there was any holding back.

Following up this idea of pooling American inventiveness and skill, a large party of American ammunition factory executives were asked to accompany Secretary of War Baker overseas. Capt. Doe of the local plant represented the Lowell plant and was in Great Britain last summer. It had first been intended that each factory manager would take two or more skilled draughtsmen with him, but it was finally decided not to do this but to provide drawings made in the British factories and let the American managers have whatever plans they wanted, made in the factories where they saw the machines at work.

The result of this visit to the munition plants in Great Britain resulted in great good for the American as well as the British munition plants. When the Americans returned home they were able to increase their production and not only increase production but turn out ammunition of better quality.

A great deal has been said about the skill and speed of the English girls and women who worked in the British munition factories, many of them the first time doing factory work. This has been the subject of numerous articles and stories and of course the movies have shown pictures of the British munitionettes. It is interesting to Lowell people of course, to know that after Mr. Cahill of the big plants here had made a thorough examination of all the available data on this subject coming from Great Britain and made an examination of the individual output of the girl munition workers here in Lowell, it was found that the Lowell girl bullet maker after she got the hang of her part of the work, could and did, turn out about 25 per cent more work per day than the woman in Great Britain.

**Caring for Operatives**  
With the coming of the new administrators already mentioned, Lowell people saw that the spirit of the Cartridge shops had changed. This group had brought a new idea which they proceeded to put into effect, governing the relations between the worker and his employer. In most Lowell factories employment had been an impersonal thing. A man or a woman went to the factory, did the work, returned home. This was the equation, no more, no less. The employer felt there was a great limitless labor market upon which to draw for male and female help. His problem was to keep some man or some woman tending the machine. The man or the woman was an abstract element with the employer and his sole concern was production. Things started to be different at the

workers, all the workers we could induce to come to Lowell and work for us."

This has been, so far, mostly a story running in an optimistic vein. To be quite convinced that all was as merry as a wedding bell at the plants of the United States Cartridge company, The Sun reporter asked an official if there had been any one phase of the industry that aroused his indignation—that uncovered a mean trait. His answer proved that there had been something of this sort.

In answering this question this official said he felt particularly strong on the subject of what had shown itself to him as selfishness in regard to not being patriotic and being over anxious to look out for "No. 1."

This official said that hundreds of the people employed were non-citizens, including not only persons representative of nations in Europe not having a part in the war, who had lived in this country for some time and never took pains to become citizens, but also many able-bodied men who came to Lowell to work in the Cartridge shops who might have served in the Canadian, British, French and other armies. They were the type of men who preferred to let someone else fight their battles for them while they got away successfully to America and were not only well protected by all the luck that goes with safety first devices, but accumulated comfortable savings out of their war wages and bonuses.

This was the thing that disgusted this official who spoke on this phase of the work. He nor any of the officials couldn't do anything about this condition. "We had to have the help," is the summing up of it all. To be sure, the management could have a little fun with such people when the Liberty loan drives were on—and they did have fun—and it was the best kind of fun because it hit the slacker in his most vulnerable spot, his pocketbook.

**British Bullet Making**  
The cause of Great Britain not continuing to have cartridges made in this country and here in Lowell was because her skill as a munition maker increased wonderfully as did her manufacturing facilities. At the start of the war there were only 12 places in Great Britain where cartridges were made, but last fall the 12 places had increased to 5000.

When the United States entered the war the government compelled all the plants in this country making ammunition to come under federal control and the government ordered that each munition plant should catalogue all its trade secrets and provide blueprints of all its machinery, and that there should be a free and unreserved interchange of this data and all other information, between the munition plants. The U. S. Cartridge company, of course, had to come in on this proposition. The managers say that remarkable honesty obtained among all the munition plants in obeying the order and it is not believed there was any holding back.

Following up this idea of pooling American inventiveness and skill, a large party of American ammunition factory executives were asked to accompany Secretary of War Baker overseas. Capt. Doe of the local plant represented the Lowell plant and was in Great Britain last summer. It had first been intended that each factory manager would take two or more skilled draughtsmen with him, but it was finally decided not to do this but to provide drawings made in the British factories and let the American managers have whatever plans they wanted, made in the factories where they saw the machines at work.

The result of this visit to the munition plants in Great Britain resulted in great good for the American as well as the British munition plants. When the Americans returned home they were able to increase their production and not only increase production but turn out ammunition of better quality.

A great deal has been said about the skill and speed of the English girls and women who worked in the British munition factories, many of them the first time doing factory work. This has been the subject of numerous articles and stories and of course the movies have shown pictures of the British munitionettes. It is interesting to Lowell people of course, to know that after Mr. Cahill of the big plants here had made a thorough examination of all the available data on this subject coming from Great Britain and made an examination of the individual output of the girl munition workers here in Lowell, it was found that the Lowell girl bullet maker after she got the hang of her part of the work, could and did, turn out about 25 per cent more work per day than the woman in Great Britain.

**Caring for Operatives**  
With the coming of the new administrators already mentioned, Lowell people saw that the spirit of the Cartridge shops had changed. This group had brought a new idea which they proceeded to put into effect, governing the relations between the worker and his employer. In most Lowell factories employment had been an impersonal thing. A man or a woman went to the factory, did the work, returned home. This was the equation, no more, no less. The employer felt there was a great limitless labor market upon which to draw for male and female help. His problem was to keep some man or some woman tending the machine. The man or the woman was an abstract element with the employer and his sole concern was production. Things started to be different at the

workers, all the workers we could induce to come to Lowell and work for us."

This has been, so far, mostly a story running in an optimistic vein. To be quite convinced that all was as merry as a wedding bell at the plants of the United States Cartridge company, The Sun reporter asked an official if there had been any one phase of the industry that aroused his indignation—that uncovered a mean trait. His answer proved that there had been something of this sort.

In answering this question this official said he felt particularly strong on the subject of what had shown itself to him as selfishness in regard to not being patriotic and being over anxious to look out for "No. 1."

This official said that hundreds of the people employed were non-citizens, including not only persons representative of nations in Europe not having a part in the war, who had lived in this country for some time and never took pains to become citizens, but also many able-bodied men who came to Lowell to work in the Cartridge shops who might have served in the Canadian, British, French and other armies. They were the type of men who preferred to let someone else fight their battles for them while they got away successfully to America and were not only well protected by all the luck that goes with safety first devices, but accumulated comfortable savings out of their war wages and bonuses.

This was the thing that disgusted this official who spoke on this phase of the work. He nor any of the officials couldn't do anything about this condition. "We had to have the help," is the summing up of it all. To be sure, the management could have a little fun with such people when the Liberty loan drives were on—and they did have fun—and it was the best kind of fun because it hit the slacker in his most vulnerable spot, his pocketbook.

**British Bullet Making**  
The cause of Great Britain not continuing to have cartridges made in this country and here in Lowell was because her skill as a munition maker increased wonderfully as did her manufacturing facilities. At the start of the war there were only 12 places in Great Britain where cartridges were made, but last fall the 12 places had increased to 5000.

When the United States entered the war the government compelled all the plants in this country making ammunition to come under federal control and the government ordered that each munition plant should catalogue all its trade secrets and provide blueprints of all its machinery, and that there should be a free and unreserved interchange of this data and all other information, between the munition plants. The U. S. Cartridge company, of course, had to come in on this proposition. The managers say that remarkable honesty obtained among all the munition plants in obeying the order and it is not believed there was any holding back.

Following up this idea of pooling American inventiveness and skill, a large party of American ammunition factory executives were asked to accompany Secretary of War Baker overseas. Capt. Doe of the local plant represented the Lowell plant and was in Great Britain last summer. It had first been intended that each factory manager would take two or more skilled draughtsmen with him, but it was finally decided not to do this but to provide drawings made in the British factories and let the American managers have whatever plans they wanted, made in the factories where they saw the machines at work.

The result of this visit to the munition plants in Great Britain resulted in great good for the American as well as the British munition plants. When the Americans returned home they were able to increase their production and not only increase production but turn out ammunition of better quality.

A great deal has been said about the skill and speed of the English girls and women who worked in the British munition factories, many of them the first time doing factory work. This has been the subject of numerous articles and stories and of course the movies have shown pictures of the British munitionettes. It is interesting to Lowell people of course, to know that after Mr. Cahill of the big plants here had made a thorough examination of all the available data on this subject coming from Great Britain and made an examination of the individual output of the girl munition workers here in Lowell, it was found that the Lowell girl bullet maker after she got the hang of her part of the work, could and did, turn out about 25 per cent more work per day than the woman in Great Britain.

**Caring for Operatives**  
With the coming of the new administrators already mentioned, Lowell people saw that the spirit of the Cartridge shops had changed. This group had brought a new idea which they proceeded to put into effect, governing the relations between the worker and his employer. In most Lowell factories employment had been an impersonal thing. A man or a woman went to the factory, did the work, returned home. This was the equation, no more, no less. The employer felt there was a great limitless labor market upon which to draw for male and female help. His problem was to keep some man or some woman







# THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor  
SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.  
Member of the Associated Press  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches prepared by it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

## "BUY WISELY BUT BUY NOW"

The governors' conference at Washington heard Roger Babson, an authority on economics and statistics—now a government official—speak.

Said Babson: "We are all set in this country to do business and to do a big business, but something or somebody is gunning the machine and we can't for the time being place the responsibility for the act."

Then Babson told them some other things of a helpful and informative nature and wound up by saying: "We must have a renewed campaign of systematic advertising to counteract this influence of which I have told you, which is gunning up the machine. People are ready and willing to buy, but they have got to be urged to it and there has got to be a lively propaganda on the part of you gentlemen, on the part of our government, particularly by means of advertising to exhort people to 'buy wisely but buy now.' Our government in war time had to urge people to buy. The situation has changed. Factories must start. Returned soldiers must be put to work. Orders must come for the factories. No orders can come unless the public will buy. Let your merchants advertise and your people must be urged to 'buy wisely but buy now.'"

As was the case in quoting Edison in this space Monday, we cannot add to what Roger Babson says. He has said enough, enough to make you think you are saying, "buy wisely, but buy now and advertise." Why not advertise in the best way? In Lowell that means in

## THE SUN

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

### LEAGUE AMENDMENTS

In order to overcome the criticism of republican senators and some others it appears that the commission which is framing the constitution of the League of Nations is endeavoring to make certain changes that will offer guarantees whether these are necessary or not.

Criticism turns chiefly upon the Monroe Doctrine, the critics claiming that it would be interfered with or overthrown by a League of Nations as proposed. There is nothing in the constitution of the league as published to justify any such assumption. This bugaboo has been brought forward by Senator Lodge although he objected to the very part of the constitution which would hold the Monroe Doctrine intact. That is the section that provides for maintaining the territorial integrity of the signatory powers.

Nevertheless, the Monroe Doctrine is defended by the critics of the league just as if what is said in support of it offered any argument against the league which it doesn't. In order to overcome this objection and provide a guarantee it has been proposed to insert a clause providing that the league shall not interfere with "national policies, universally recognized." That is ambiguous and dangerous for while it would preserve the Monroe Doctrine, it might also guarantee the existence of policies in other nations that are highly detrimental to civilization.

In view of the threatening situation at the present time, it is very plain that if the United States should withdraw from the negotiations for the league, the other allies could not make a peace that would last three months. With the menace of the Bolsheviks from Russia, Germany and Hungary, it is difficult to estimate what the future will bring in the steps necessary to restore order in Europe.

Germany is assuming a threatening aspect and military forces may have to be sent into the country to convince the people that the war is over and that their best interests lie in the preservation of peace. The Hungarian situation is so involved that very few in this country can explain how it came about or how it is likely to be settled. Much depends upon the early conclusion of peace with Germany and the announcement that the preliminary peace will be ready on April 20 is encouraging.

In view of the stupendous work which the peace conference has had to perform, the progress made is all that could be expected. Some of the leading men in the conference, including President Wilson, are holding two sessions a day and working late into the night. It is really marvellous that President Wilson can stand the strain of all the work that he has undertaken. The work would not fall so heavily upon him, however, if it were not accompanied with the most unjust and groundless criticism as to his motives, his policies and the features of the League of Nations.

If the president's health is spared until he returns to the United States, the people of this nation will probably soon change their minds as to the real aims of the League of Nations. President Wilson's first motive is the protection and preservation of this nation, and his second is, the prevention of destructive wars and the establishment of permanent peace throughout the world.

It appears to be the opinion of some people that because nothing of the kind has been accomplished

in the past it is not possible in the future. President Wilson has talked across the Atlantic with his secretary in Washington by the wireless telephone. Nothing of that kind was ever done before. In no other war were the losses so great as in that just closed. After the destruction of ten million lives and the plunging into debts that will burden future generations, is it any wonder that some frightened men with the courage of his convictions would endeavor to establish some form of international machinery for preventing war in the future? The skeptics and the pessimists will be convinced only by the reality; but it is useless to argue against their ignorance or their prejudice.

### BOLSHEVIK MENACE

The menace of Bolshevism is one that threatens not only this country but the entire world. It spreads discontent, incites to riot, waves the red flag and seeks the overthrow of free government.

It is a modified form of anarchy that spreads like the plague. It is menacing western Europe at the present time, breaking over the borders from Russia and threatening chaotic inundation of some of the western countries.

The Bolshevik leaders make their first appeal to the lowest element of the community and with these they start to overthrow the established order and put plunderers in authority. If any such thing can be said to exist in a country under a Bolshevik reign of terror.

In this country men of Bolshevik tendencies are trying to propagate the spirit of lawlessness through labor unions. They incite the ignorant and the prejudiced against employers and those reputed to be wealthy. This is the contention at the bottom of the textile strike in progress at Lawrence. The men have made a demand that they cannot reasonably expect to be granted and they have stubbornly refused to change their attitude in the slightest degree.

They insist that their former employers must surrender and while the city authorities refuse to grant them permission to hold public demonstrations, they think their rights are violated. Why should men whose mission is to overthrow the government be offered any opportunity to promote their schemes or spread their propaganda.

Recently gangs have gone out through Lawrence at night breaking the windows of operatives who refused to go on strike. This is but another form of sabotage adopted by the I.W.W. and should be promptly suppressed.

These people will soon find out that they will not be allowed to carry on such riotous proceedings very far in this country. They may get away in one or two instances, but they will finally be rounded up and if nothing else will do, a considerable number of them will be either imprisoned or deported.

Once the soldiers have been returned and got back to work, they will deal with the Bolshevik element in much the same way as did the marines in New York when, in spite of the police, they tore down the red flags carried in the procession and would have mauled many of those in the parade but for police.

The effort to spread Bolshevism under the guise of labor strikes or through a labor union will not be tolerated. This is a matter that concerns the legitimate labor unions that have no sympathy with such movements and in no respect responsible for the Lawrence strike. They will have to guard carefully

against allowing their organizations to be used by the Bolshevik element for inciting trouble, proclaiming unreasonable strikes or seeking to overthrow the government.

The citizens of this country are endeavoring to do everything in reason for the law-abiding foreigner, but there is a solemn determination on their part to drive out the Bolshevik wherever found and it is the patriotic duty of every loyal citizen to assist in meeting this obligation.

### THE SOLDIER

Sitting on the sidelines and taking a view of the situation before us, it becomes evident that our returned soldiers aren't at all spoiled by the adulation and praise showered upon them; and it is absolutely certain they've not let themselves be ruined for further work in the world, simply because they are heroes and have had the biggest sort of experience that men can possibly have.

Right now they are displaying the most commendable attitude. They are all getting off the old uniforms and getting back into business just as quickly as the law allows. That old time stuff of parading around in the uniforms for days and weeks and months and even years after the discharge, is strictly tabooed these days.

And too, right now our doughboys are displaying an anxiety to get back to a job which speaks well for their proper perspectives and general sanity. Almost without exception, they seem to realize thoroughly that the war is finished and that it doesn't have to be fought over and over again on street corners and other gathering places. They all seem to realize thoroughly that there are big hunks of work to be done by them in the world, even though they have performed a life's work in a year or so, and they're showing the right sort of spirit in being anxious to get back to it and in keeping to it heartily when they do get back.

The soldier has not properly recovered his bearing since he returned home; but once he gets to studying our government and taking a hand in politics, then look out. The public shams and humbugs will have short shrift when the soldier gets into the saddle.

There has been talk of a veteran's preference. The soldier will ask no preference, but he will fill the offices just the same.

When that day comes, then woe to the Bolshevik.

### MR. HUGHES' CRITICISM

Former Justice Hughes comes out with a list of seven amendments which he would make to the constitution of the League of Nations in order to safeguard the interests of the United States. Mr. Hughes has given his criticism fairly and, in each case, he tells why he would prefer the amendment he has suggested. Some of his amendments are so radical that if adopted, the efficacy of the league for the prevention of war might be destroyed; but Mr. Hughes is honest in his criticism, or at least he appears to be, and he cannot be accused of indulging in destructive criticism. It may be that he is influenced somewhat in the radical form of his amendment by the fact that the league is being made a republican issue, but if so, Mr. Hughes is still within his rights. He is a republican and a prospective candidate for the presidency, so that if he wants to put himself on record on this important issue, he is fully justified in so doing. He has certainly done so with more reason and better judgment than was shown by Senators Lodge, Knox and some of the others, even more radical.

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, comes out with the bold statement that under no condition will he favor a League of Nations of any kind. He stands with Senator Borah, who would not vote for a League of Nations if the Savior came down and presented it as the best means of promoting universal peace and good will among men. These gentlemen will probably change their minds before the time arrives for the ratification of this treaty.

In one column on the commercial page of a Boston paper we noted that corn and oats had taken a drop. "Better for the horses and their owners," said we. Then in the next column we saw a news story to the effect that down in Memphis a severe cut in the price of gasoline had taken place. They are buying gasoline down there as cheaply as 16 cents per gallon. After comparing the two pieces of good news we concluded it might develop into a neck and neck race between horses and autos. No, not "neck and neck," "neck and radiator" is correct.

### MORE LAMB

W. S. McClure of Utah, secretary of the National Woolgrowers association, is soon to send out men to instruct all of us on the dressing and cooking of lamb. His idea is that a whole lamb should be on the table of every family every day.

We do not think his mission will be a success for the reason that there is very little lamb here to cook. The British have plenty of lamb and their average consumption is 25 pounds per capita, whereas the American consumption is but 5 pounds, not counting goat meat which is sold as lamb in the southwest and sometimes farther north. Lamb is more palatable than many other forms of meat, and it is highly desirable that it should be more plentiful. But until the American output of lamb be far in excess of what it is at present, it will be of little use to give demonstrations on how to prepare it for table. After we get this increase in lamb, Mr. McClure, we will attend all your demonstrations and go right in for lamb on the table until, from mere sameness, we shall have to cry out for an occasional change.

The fact that the peace treaty will probably be signed during summer weather may bring about that proposed celebration one feature of which is to encircle the world with bonfire celebrations the next night after the treaty is signed. But if fortune had ordained that this treaty must be signed during the season when we experience winter weather, there is some doubt as to whether the majority of us would want to sneak fuel out of the cellar to contribute to the girdle of fire.

Boston, Lowell and other New England cities, it is said, are being flooded with many counterfeit half dollars. The warning is given to be on the watch for them. It may be a warning well advised, but with the majority of us the half dollars after reaching our temporary grip, do not tarry long enough for us to get well enough acquainted with them so as to decide whether they are genuine.

Towns and cities in eastern Massachusetts will have to go some to beat out the enterprise that the announced program for celebrating the return of her war heroes, shows the town of Athol possesses. On the day of her civic celebration, June 16, she will hire eight bands to furnish music and when the marchers are sick of band music ex-President Taft who has been secured as chief speaker, will provide mental refreshment.

It seems that down in Argentine, the progressiveness of the Argentine women is indicated by the fact that recently a class of 200 representative women was formed to study all that the science of politics involves. May we not feel that if these Latin American dames get their minds set on voting they will probably get what they want.

The decent forces for the promotion of good government continue to line themselves up as being outspokenly against the spread of Bolshevism and all the corruption which that evil stands for. The New Hampshire senate has passed a bill which bans all Bolshevik agitators as well as the circulating of literature favoring a change of government. It is an example that possibly our own legislature might profitably follow.

Would you be interested to know how much the old world, as represented by the allies, now owes the new world, as represented by the United States? The total amount of money loaned the allies by the United States, including the latest amounts announced, is \$9,036,269,600. Thursday the United States loaned France \$100,000,000 and Greece \$3,558,000.

## A RAW, SORE THROAT

Eases Quickly When You Apply a Little Mustrale.

And Mustrale won't blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster. Just spread it on with your fingers. It penetrates to the sore spot with a gentle tingle, loosens the congestion and draws out the soreness and pain.

Mustrale is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. It is fine for quick relief from sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds on the chest (it often prevents pneumonia). Nothing like Mustrale for croupy children. Keep it handy for instant use.

30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.



### SEEN AND HEARD

Little question for the peace conference: How is it that the Fifth Liberty loan is soon coming forth?

It is estimated that there will be a saving of \$3,431,131 feet of brass rail after July 1.

W-h, this is the night you lose an hour's sleep. But of course, you can avoid that tragedy by not going to bed at all.

The weather man who predicted a return to winter conditions, be it ever so brief, is a purveyor of doleful tidings, as 'twere.

Talk about your hard times. Two months from tomorrow we predict every bank in the state will have closed its doors and there won't be a factory working. Yes, yes! You see old Massachusetts likes to celebrate Memorial day in fitting fashion.

Whoever originated the idea of putting the popcorn stand in the waiting room in such a position as to block all traffic in that spacious terminus should be compelled to queue between the popcorn stand and the soda fountain about 20 times each day that there is a crowd waiting for cars indoors.

### The Parson's Hoe

The reverend gentleman had for a long time been worrying how to meet the parish expenses. As he sat musing in front of his lamp, in the early hours of the morning, a bright scheme flashed through his mind.

The next Sunday morning, after mounting the pulpit, he gave out the following notice:

"Dear brethren, it grieves me much to tell you of the horrible thing that has occurred to this parish. Some one has stolen a fowl from the yard of one of our esteemed parishioners. To prove that I am not the receiver of ill-gotten goods, will the thief refrain from putting anything into the plate?"

The subsequent collection more than covered all the expenses.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

### Excessive Fatigue

Although it was snowing hard, the shabby-looking man still maintained his position by the butcher's cartwheel. When the butcher returned from handling in the family turkey, and his conversation with the pretty housemaid, the beggar was still in the same posture, one hand resting on the cartwheel.

"What do you want?" inquired the butcher.

The man made no reply, but wearily raised his hand, disclosing a match.

"What are you going to do?" asked the puzzled butcher, now slightly alarmed.

The man yawned, pulled himself together with a supreme effort and spoke: "It's all right," he drawled. "I'm only holding my match to your wheel so that when you start up it will light."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

### The Boundary Line

Speaking at a dinner, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois referred to the trouble that some property holders occasionally have in establishing boundary lines, and told the following story:

Two women acquaintances chanced to meet on a shopping expedition, and after conversing for some time the talk turned to domestic affairs.

"I hear," said one of the women, "that all your husband's hair came out when he was sick some time ago. Is that true?"

"Yes," answered the second, with a reflective sigh. "He hasn't a single hair left on his head, and the doctor says it may be quite a long time before it comes in again."

"Just think of it!" sympathetically returned the first. "Flies in the summer and cold weather in the winter. Isn't it awful?"

"I've admitted the second," but that isn't what bothers him the most. Every time he washes his face he has to keep his hat on in order to know where to stop."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

### It Really Doesn't Matter

I'm only a consumer and it really doesn't matter. How they crowd me in the street cars till I couldn't well be flatter. I'm only a consumer and the strikers may go striking. For it's mine to end my living if it isn't to my liking. I am only a consumer and I have no special mission. Except to pay the dues. Mine is a consumer's position. I can't well be flatter. But I'm only a consumer, so it really doesn't matter.

The baker lifts the price of bread upon the vaguest rumor. Or dangles the wheat crop, but so it really doesn't matter, for there's no law that compels me to pay the added charges on the loaf of bread he sells me.

The ice man leaves a smaller piece when days are growing hotter. But I'm only a consumer and I do not need ice water.

My business is to draw the checks and keep in a good humor. And it really doesn't matter, for I'm only a consumer.

The milkman waters milk for me. There's garlic in my butter. But I'm only a consumer, so it does no good to mither.

I know they're not going up and here is getting higher. But I'm only a consumer and I have no need of fire.

And beefsteak is a luxury that only wealth is needing. I'm only a consumer and I have no need of feeding.

My business is to pay the bills and keep in a good humor. For I have no other mission since I'm only a consumer.

The grocer sells me added eggs. The tailor sells me shoddy. But I'm only a consumer, and I am not anybody.

The collier sells me paper shoes, the drycleaner shortweights me. I'm only a consumer and most everybody hates me.

There's turpin in my nankin pie and ashes in my pepper. The world's my lumbago and I'm a hated leper.

So lay me in my lonely grave and tread the earth down flatter. I'm only a consumer and it really doesn't matter.

—James W. Foley, in Friendly Rhymes

### Colors in Surnames

Black, White and Brown are common surnames in English, but there is no English family called Red. The former names were given originally because of the complexion of the persons who received them. It seems strange that in a people among whom red heads were common none should

## KIDNEY TROUBLE DISAPPEARED

After One Month's Treatment With "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. HENRY DATER

From the tip of Cape Cod in Massachusetts, to the Golden Gate in California, has come endless praise for the wonderful healing powers of 'Fruit-a-tives', or Fruit Liver Tablets, the medicine made from fruit juices and valuable tonics.

Right here at home, we have the testimonial of Mr. Henry Dater of 653 First Avenue, Troy, New York, who wrote under date of April 29th, last.

"I have been a great sufferer for years with Kidney Trouble and Constipation. I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' about a month ago, and with almost immediate results. The Kidney Trouble has disappeared and the Constipation is fast leaving me."

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

have acquired the name "Red," especially as this is frequently bestowed as a nickname. A dictionary explains this as follows:

"Red, like lad, with which it is phonetically parallel, had in middle English a long vowel, which has become shortened. The long vowel remains, however, in the surnames Read, Reed, Reid, which represent old forms of the adjective and the existence of which as surnames explains the almost total absence of the expected surname Red, parallel to Black, Brown, White, etc."

The equivalent of "red" in foreign language is just as common a surname as are the equivalents of "black," "white" and "brown," for the reason that in them there has been no modification of the original.—New York World.

### This Is Worth Reading

Thousands have been relieved of Indigestion, Stomach and Liver disorders by SEVEN BARKS; the following extracts from testimonials voluntarily given, prove our assertion.

For the past 20 years SEVEN BARKS has saved me many a doctor bill. I have found it a most excellent remedy for Indigestion and Kidney troubles.—L. A. Ames, Prospect, Maine.

For seven years I was troubled with stomach trouble and rheumatism, could get no relief. SEVEN BARKS helped me wonderfully, and I will never be without it. In fact, it is a doctor in itself. Using SEVEN BARKS I eat well, sleep well, and feel like a new person.—Mrs. Mary E. Sturges, Sheldon Springs, Vt.

I have used SEVEN BARKS and it cured me of a very bad case of Constipation and Indigestion. I was all run down, had no strength, could hardly go out doors, etc.; your SEVEN BARKS did me more good than anything I ever tried; it's a good standby and I can heartily recommend it.—Edward Upham, Lynn, Mass.

What SEVEN BARKS has done for others, it will do for you. For sale by



## Men's Shoes for Spring

In greater variety than we've ever offered before.

Dark mahogany tan (that most men are asking for), fine black calfskin, soft pliable black kid.

Shoes for men who want narrow English last (with or without tips)

Shoes for the man who wants a wide toe—Shoes for the man who wants a medium toe, straight last—and Shoes for the boy.

Our standards assure you good service—not alone a shoe that fits comfortably, but a shoe that will give good wear.

The range is wide, beginning at \$5.00 a pair and ending at \$12.00 with Good Shoes at almost any price between.

Putnam & Son Co.  
166 Central Street.

**The Beauty of The Lily**  
can be yours. Its wonderfully pure, soft, pearly white appearance, free from all blemishes, will be comparable to the perfect beauty of your skin and complexion if you will use

**Gouraud's Oriental Cream**  
35c. 15c. 5c. Jar Trial Size  
FRED. J. HOPKINS & SON, New York

### MAN WHO ROBBED DAVID MOVITZ OF LOWELL ARRESTED IN MONTREAL

James Heller, wanted in Boston for the alleged robbery of David Movitz, an aged man living at 100 Howard st. Lowell, has been arrested in Montreal and is being taken to Boston to face the charge. It is said that Heller has posed as a doctor on several occasions and it was during one of these times in November, 1918, that he lured Movitz to Boston under the pretense of medical advice, and robbed him of \$100.

Heller disappeared immediately after the alleged robbery and was trailed by the police for four months, from Boston to New York and thence to the Canadian city, where he was arrested on Thursday.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.

**Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of**

*Chas. H. Atterbury*

**In Use For Over Thirty Years**  
**CASTORIA**

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms

**Good Drops**

**CASTORIA**

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.  
A Vegetable Preparation for Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of CHAS. H. ATTERBURY

Prunella, Food, Aloe, Senna, Rhubarb, Sulfate, Laxative, Syrup, Pepsin, Sugar, Clarified Sugar, Water, Flavor

A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Atterbury*

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK.

35 Drops 35 Cents

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.

**Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of**

*Chas. H. Atterbury*

**In Use For Over Thirty Years**  
**CASTORIA**



## Real Estate Notes

## Local Building Activities

## Building Permits for the Week

## REAL ESTATE DEALERS

Thos. H. Elliott, real estate broker, offices 64 Central st., cor. Prescott, reports the following sales accrued during the past week:

The sale of a high-class residential property at 48 Marlborough street, comprising a full two and one-half story house and stable. The house is equipped with a new steam plant, both and plumbing of the most modern type. The floors are of polished hardwood and the roof Moulson slate. The transfer is effected on behalf of James E. Gallagher and Mary Gallagher, the grantees being Oliver A. Pare and Annie P. Pare. Mr. and Mrs. Pare purchase for personal occupancy.

Also the sale of an excellent investment parcel at 104-106-108 Moody street. The property involved is a block with three apartments on the upper floors and two stores on the street floor, being of a frame construction of the most substantial nature throughout. The sale is negotiated on behalf of the Martha Fields heirs, the purchasers being Charles Lareau and Eliza Lareau. Mr. and Mrs. Lareau buy for combined purposes of occupancy and investment.

Final papers have been passed in the transfer of a large double house at 61-63 Hanks street, directly opposite the grounds of Rogers Hall school. The property has two apartments of nine rooms each, the entrances being entirely separate and the equipment in every detail of the most modern character. The grantor in the sale is Patrick J. Hannigan and the grantee Mrs. Helen R. King. Mrs. King purchases for a home and investment.

Also the sale of residential parcel at 25 Burt street, in the Highlands section. The house is practically brand new and of the highest order of construction. It is equipped with steam plant, combination electricity and gas, sleeping porches and the

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

LOWELL

Roscoe L. Chase to Patrick Cogger, land on Hayes ave.  
Josephine M. Chase et al. by exors. to Patrick Cogger, land on Chase ave.  
Mabel E. Russell et al. to John H. Farrell, land on Burt st.  
Emily E. St. John et al. to John L. Cavanaugh et al. on Dover st.  
Ida M. P. to Michael M. Cuccaly, land and buildings on Lombard st.  
Janetta S. Sprague to Olin C. Johnson et al. land and buildings on Highland ave.  
Mary Louise Swan Baron to Albert W. Crocker, land on Eleventh st.  
Patrick A. Ashworth to Edward J. Cryan, land and buildings on Campaw st.  
Daniel E. McQuade to John Conroy et al. land and buildings on East Merrimack st.  
James McCann et al. to Verissimo Gettemoore, land on Abbott st.  
John L. Cavanaugh et al. to Florence M. Johnson, land and buildings on Dover st.  
Joseph J. Richards to Victorine Caron, land and buildings on Sarah ave.  
Joseph Dellandrea to Marie Rose Mori, land on Wilson street.  
Agnes T. Owens to Nicholas D. Saxones et al. land and buildings on Common st.  
Vital J. Vining to Joseph H. Corbell, land and buildings on Third ave.  
Mary Dorsey to Thomas Farrell et al. land on Burt st.  
Napoleon Desmarais to Emile R. Harvey et al. land and buildings on Ottawa st.  
Vital J. Silva to John Smith, land on Belle ave.  
John Smith to Vital C. Silva et al. land on Belle ave.  
Spiros Pappadopoulos et al. to Andrew Strapachos, land and buildings on Adams st.  
Spiros Pappadopoulos to Spiros Pappadopoulos et al. land and buildings on Adams st.  
Frederic J. Varnum et al. by admx. to Francis P. Corby et al. land and buildings on Varnum ave.

J. J. Spillane & Co.  
Plumbing and Heating Contractors  
Estimates Furnished  
26 ANDOVER STREET  
2420-Telephone-1034

OLD DOMINION TITLE AND CONVEYANCING COMPANY  
E. Gaston Campbell, President, Patrick A. Hayes, Attorney  
Real Estate Titles Examined and Correlated, Deeds and Mortgages Prepared.  
Room 330 Hildreth Building  
45 Merrimack Street

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

JOHN BRADY  
155 Church St.—Telephone  
DRY LARD WOOD, MILL KINDLING, HARD WOOD, SPRUCE EDGINGS, HARD WOOD, HARD WOOD BUTTS, HARD WOOD, SOFT WOOD TRASH, I guarantee my \$1 and \$3 Loads of Mill Kindlings to be the best in Lowell. If not as represented the wood is free.

JOHN BRADY  
155 Church St.—Telephone  
DRY LARD WOOD, MILL KINDLING, HARD WOOD, SPRUCE EDGINGS, HARD WOOD, HARD WOOD BUTTS, HARD WOOD, SOFT WOOD TRASH, I guarantee my \$1 and \$3 Loads of Mill Kindlings to be the best in Lowell. If not as represented the wood is free.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

Walter E. Guyette  
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer  
Office 33 Central St., Room 7-78  
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.  
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE  
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or owners can have land loaned on undivided estates anywhere.

## LOWELL WALL PAPER CO.

GEO. W. CHASE, Proprietor

A DECORATIVE SHOP with the finest line of American and Imported WALL COVERINGS.  
97 Appleton St., Lowell, Mass.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

John A. Cotter & Co.  
HEATING and PLUMBING  
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

## J. F. McMahon &amp; Co.

Plumbing and Heating

Gas and Water Fitting  
We specialize with Richardson boilers. Estimates given on large or small jobs.  
51 UNION STREET, LOWELL  
Office Tel. 3374-W. Res. Tel. 3376-W

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

## J. F. McMahon &amp; Co.

Plumbing and Heating

Gas and Water Fitting  
We specialize with Richardson boilers. Estimates given on large or small jobs.  
51 UNION STREET, LOWELL  
Office Tel. 3374-W. Res. Tel. 3376-W

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel. 4335, 67 Melburn St.

John A. Simpson  
CONTRACTOR  
AND BUILDING MOVER  
Office 421 Hildreth Bldg.  
Res. Tel







EX-PRESIDENT TAFT SAYS WORLD  
MUST TAKE THIS LEAGUE OF  
NATIONS OR NONE AT ALLMonroe Doctrine Fully Protected, He Declares  
—Contention That League Means Future  
Wars Has No Foundation in Fact

BY H. P. BURTON

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 29.—"What the people of the United States must realize, in making up their mind about the League of Nations, is that the world is going to have a League of Nations substantially as President Wilson is now championing it, or it is not going to have a League of Nations at all."

This is the climax of the message given today by ex-President William H. Taft in an interview on why he has chosen to make a public fight for Woodrow Wilson's league plan, in the face of opposition by many leaders of his own party.

"All this iteration and reiteration by certain of its opponents of an impossible construction of the plan for the League of Nations as now drawn up is to blind the people to the real issue at stake—which is whether we are to have any league at all or not," Taft continued. "The people should know the inferences these objections draw from the league platform are unwarranted—that its acceptance by us would never affect our sovereignty, would never make us subservient to Great Britain, would never make us modify our immigration rules, nor affect our commercial relationship."

"What these objections know, and what I know, is that if this league plan is defeated, any League of Nations is defeated. The general plan, as now drawn up, while only a report, is a unanimous report, and it is a document which has been whittled down until it represents the only compromise for a league which is acceptable to all the nations represented at Versailles."

"Personally I would vote for the league as it is, even if it could not be revised in a few particulars in which I believe it would be well to revise it. This is not because I don't think with revision it will have the same construction as it now has, but because many are anxiously concerned as to the meaning of the league in its present form and their anxiety can be easily removed by the introduction of the more express reservations and limitations without affecting the useful structure of the league and its real character and effectiveness."

"This league does not go as far as the 'League to Enforce Peace,' which I have been advocating. It is not complete in its machinery for settling peacefully differences between nations. It is not as complete in its certain obligations on the nations to furnish proportionate military forces to suppress outlaw nations."

"While it does make immediate a compound boycott so withering in effect that no small nation would dare to court its penalty. And it has machinery by which nations, close and immediately affected by a war begun by an outside nation, will willingly contribute military force to suppress it, and by which if the war spreads all members will yield to the common obligation and make their proper contributions."

## Monroe Doctrine Protected

"But I have no doubt that the Monroe Doctrine would be enforced under this covenant quite as effectively as under a more specific reservation. Nevertheless, it is of highest importance that the concern of the people of the United States in the maintenance of the sound principles of that useful doctrine should be fully satisfied in order that every vestige of opposition should fade away and we should not run the risk of losing the benefit of the great forward step toward peace, the hope not only of the world, but of this country—certainly the greatest step ever taken in the recorded history of international relations."

"I have no doubt the action of the executive council of the league which, excepting in one or two instances, is advisory and not a body of final decision, must act unanimously to act at all unless expressly otherwise provided. The same thing is true of the body of delegates, but if a specific provision of this kind will relieve us from objections, I favor inserting it."

"Again, regarding the question of the period during which the obligations of the league are to continue binding, there is no limitation. I would deduce a definite period—say 10 years with two years' notice to withdraw for any state wishing it."

"It would also be wise to provide for a revision of the limitation of

armaments every three or five years with a view to another agreement. I advocate this, not because I fear these obligations would be held to be perpetual, but because I think the various states, in absence of such limit, might hold they could withdraw any time upon reasonable notice."

## Reasonable Construction

"It should be observed there is no supreme court to construe the obligations of this document except all the nations together by agreement. Therefore, the construction must be reasonable, because if it isn't, it won't hold; and it's most unfair to assume, in respect to it, constructions strained to make it mean something unreasonable in order to defeat it, when in actual practice it must needs have a fair and moderate construction for the benefit of all."

"The present unfair, broadside construction of the league advanced by its opponents, which puts us in the league under the control of a super-sovereign (the executive council), would give me great anxiety as to the result and would create great impatience at the misleading effect of representation it produces as to what the league really is, were it not that the covenant, as part of the Treaty of Peace, is to be submitted to the senate as a unit document."

"The question will then recur as to whether we are to have peace with the covenant as it will then be in it, or whether we are to continue in a state of war until there can be another conference to make a treaty to meet all the varying inconsistent and impracticable objections of the opponents of the present league, who differ radically and are only united in opposing the present covenant."

"The situation then will require a closer examination of the words of the covenant, which will completely refute the present unreasonable claims as to the effect of the league, and compel the present proponents of its 'threatening and dangerous character' to recall what they have said."

"The plain people of France, England and Italy have a passionate desire for the league because they are war-weary. And the plain people of the United States respond to this, although not so intensely, since they have not seen all the horrors of war. The Federated Churches of the country of largest influence—the Catholic, the Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal—are all for it. The real spirit of the country is for it. The women, who are much more sensitive to the horrors of war than the men, are for it. And much more important, perhaps, is the fact that all organized labor is for it."

"A faction in a party ignoring these elements and attempt to give opposition to the league a party color is neither loyal to the party nor governed by considerations that ought to weigh in a great international question."

"The contention that this league will involve us in war instead of keeping us out of war has no foundation. It is certain that the obligations of the league will create an immediate, all nations ostracism and isolation by all nations directed against any country recklessly beginning war; and the further prospect that the nations will unite their military forces to suppress such a nation, making the league a tremendous power for peace."

"It is very existence, with the known penalty of violating its obligations, will make the necessity for the execution of the boycott or for the use of force most infrequent and improbable."

"As to the relation of the league to the Monroe Doctrine, article 10, in which all the high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of any member of the league unites all the forces of the world in support of the main part of the Monroe doctrine as declared by President Monroe in its application to external aggression against any American state."

"It does not, however, include a graft on that doctrine since adopted and established by subsequent presidents and secretaries of state, to wit: That there shall be no transfer of territory or governmental power in this western hemisphere to any non-American government; a provision calculated to prevent by intrigue, purchase or corruption the attainment of that which nations usually bring about by open aggression."

"Were an issue of this latter sort to be raised by an attempt of a European or Asiatic nation to buy territory or governmental control in the western hemisphere, we would, under the covenants of the league, at once affirm objections and carry the matter, not to arbitration, but to the consideration by the whole body of delegates, including all the American nations, and a dissent by a single one of the American nations against the proposal to permit such a purchase would give us at once the power forcibly to resist by war the achievement of any such purpose."

"Is there a risk that all the Amer-



NOT YET, BUT SOON!

## Quarter Century Ago

## Fagan's Dog

The old Sun refers poetically to the death of a valuable and well known dog owned by Frank Fagan, who, at that time conducted a barber shop on Central street opposite Tyler. It appears that there had been considerable talk about the death of Fagan's dog among the habitués of the shop. The dog had been trained to keep the shop while Mr. Fagan went out on social calls farther down the street. When any customer happened to leave without paying for the work done, Mr. Fagan had only to give the word to the dog to go and fetch him back.

The Sun reference was as follows: "That committee appointed to draw up a set of resolutions on the sudden death of Frank Fagan's dog was very dilatory in the discharge of its duty. It may be necessary to discharge the committee and to appoint another more appreciative of the dog's memory. We can imagine Fagan shedding tears as he contemplates his sad bereavement and bursting into a soliloquy like this:

"Poor dog, he was faithful and kind to be sure. And his death is a blow I can hardly endure. But the Club will engross resolutions and appoint Charlie Thornton and Dennis McVey to write all the praises of him that is gone. And recount the good deeds that our mascot has done. And the best drop of whiskers I ever can shave. I will plant them anew on my dog's lovely grave."

Mr. Fagan afterwards became city messenger. Frank was a genial, kindly fellow, but politics was his undoing. He died after a brief illness while still comparatively a young man, lamented by his many friends.

## J.L.T. Easter Ball

The Sun of 25 years ago, March 27, had a graphic account of the Easter Monday ball of the Mathew Temperance Institute held on the previous evening. That was the 13th event of the kind, which indicates that these Irish nations, excepting United States, in the interest of whose independence and peace the Monroe Doctrine has been maintained for 100 years, would unanimously consent to its violation in such circumstances? The absurdity of such a hypothesis answers the question."

## MR. BRYAN'S ATTITUDE

William Jennings Bryan Has

Proposed the Following  
Changes in League Pact

Chief among the changes Bryan would like to see made in the constitution are:

One: Definite preservation of the Monroe doctrine.

Two: Specific provision that acceptance of mandates is voluntary.

Three: A provision whereby any member of the league, after due notice, might withdraw from membership.

Four: A change in the voting strength of the league in keeping with the population, wealth and moral influence of the respective nations.

Five: Making membership to the league possible by majority vote instead of by two-thirds vote.

events have been running since 1881, or 38 years.

Following is from The Sun report: Fagan society has taken up its amusements which, to a great extent, had been laid aside during the Lenten season and last evening the Mathew Temperance Institute held its 13th annual ball in Huntington hall. Easter Monday evening has been without exception the occasion on which the Mathews held their annual ball, and now to quote a remark heard last evening. It would not seem like Easter Monday did not the members of this popular society observe it with their dance."

"At quarter after nine the orchestra struck up a tune for the couples, to the number of about one hundred, filed on the floor for the grand march and circle. The march was led by Floor Marshal John J. Cody, and accompanied by Miss Marie Smaller, followed by Assistant Floor Marshal P. J. Kane and Miss Sarah Lowrey, General Manager M. J. Manning and Miss Josephine O'Brien, Assistant John S. Rourke and Miss Shaw, Assistant J. J. Mahoney and Miss Cusick of Manchester. N. H., and about 95 other couples.

"There were a number of friends of the institute from Boston, Lawrence and Taunton.

"The officers in charge of the ball were: General Manager, M. J. Manning; assistant, John H. Rourke; floor marshal, John J. Cody; assistants, P. J. Kane, J. J. Mahoney; aids, Charles Slattery, James Dunfee, William Boyle, Thomas Quinn, John Sullivan, James Mayo, James Gorman, John McQuade, Joseph Powers, John Gallagher, Dennis McCluskey, Thomas Muldoon, John B. Thynne, John Nestor, Dennis Gorman, James Smith, Dennis Donahue and William Gallagher. There was also a reception committee of 30 members."

## Tenderly Utter in Politics

The Sun had the following exchange of courtesy with the Haverhill Gazette about this time 25 years ago. Both papers still hold by their policies of that day so far as politics is concerned:

"The Haverhill Gazette, according to The Lowell Sun, is the most utterly utter of republican papers. The Sun, by the way, is the most utterly utter of democratic newspapers—so things are about even."

"The Gazette is spasmodic in its republicanism. The Sun is uniformly democratic. The Gazette has cast off its mugwumpery and donned republicanism war paint. Its shrieks against the democratic administration resound all along the Merrimack valley."

## Vesper Club Barbecue

The Vesper club had some great fun quarter of a century ago, as I find from a report of the club's annual meeting as given in the old Sun.

At that time the bicycle was in vogue and the Vesper Cycle club was very active, as the following extracts from the report will show:

"It was truly the Vespers' night, when the clubhouse was well filled with members last evening, on the occasion of the annual meeting. In anticipation of the entertainment which was to follow the business every member who could possibly get there was out."

"Attention was made of the proposed June regatta and two outings."

"In his report for the year Secretary A. G. Swapp said:

"Early in the season it became evident that bicycling was to be a feature of the club. The committee, recognizing this, had the east side of the ground floor arranged with bicycle stalls; about this time a large number of Lowell Cycle club men became Vesper members, which makes the number of club riders 65. The following officers were chosen. The

GREAT UNIVERSITY PLANS TO KEEP  
GERMAN-STYLE PINCERS FROM  
CRUSHING CHINAThousand Citizens Plead for American Coin  
to Aid School—Plan Made Public by  
Professor C. W. Woodworth

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 29.—Charges made by the Chinese peace mission in Paris of a Japanese imperialistic attempt to gobble China by a German-style pincers movement operating from Manchuria and Shantung, have brought announcement of a far-reaching plan to put China on its feet industrially, thus safeguarding the world from another and more terrible universal war.

The plan is made public by Prof. C. W. Woodworth of the University of California, one of America's foremost authorities on China. It is backed, he states, by a society of 1000 influential residents of Nanking, who now seek American support. It is known as the Greater Industrial University of China.

Prof. Woodworth has a different plan than any yet advanced at Paris to ensure the peaceable development of China and safeguard the world from an oriental war. Two main solutions for the numberless problems of that demoralized nation have been advanced.

One is that Japan organize and administer China for the world's good.

The other is that the great powers exercise a joint protectorate over China.

Prof. Woodworth, after long first-hand study of perplexed China, substitutes for these secondary political measures the fundamental economic reconstruction plan of industrial education in China.

## Back from China

Prof. Woodworth has recently returned to America from a year in China, where he gave lectures in the University of Nanking, and freed that ancient Chinese capital from mosquitoes and malaria. He personally organized the society of 1000 residents to launch the Greater Industrial university which will be the first of its kind in the world.

In that university, according to plans, Chinese will go to school all their lives, and will earn a good living while they are going to school.

In this new type of educational institution Prof. Woodworth also sees the salvation of all other countries.

"Poverty is the great fault of modern civilization," he said upon his return to San Francisco from China.

"Its victims may arise and kill and destroy, as in Russia. They may show similar, but less startling symptoms over the rest of the world."

"No one thinks—even the agitators scarcely hope—that these strikes and revolutions can cure poverty or save the world. We must have a more subtle force, that creates character, and a broader industrial organization which makes all prosperous."

"The industrial university will solve this problem for China, and I believe for all the rest of the world."

## Keep on Studying

Prof. Woodworth goes on the theory that before people can be civilized

they must be educated and before they can be educated they must have the chance and time for schooling, which can be given only by prosperity resulting from economic and industrial development.

"Nowadays," says Prof. Woodworth, "people must leave school because they must earn their living, or because the school program does not provide for continuing study indefinitely. But—why should we not remain in school all our lives? Why should we not study right on through our adult years until death?"

"Why not, if the university is a business institution and a man makes his living and spends his living in this institution? That is all life is, anyhow—a process of developing and learning. After his body's needs are thus cared for, man, until the day of his death, will seek and reach new heights in pursuing these things that are more than bread—the higher and finer factors of life."

The plans for this Chinese industrial university, though revolutionary, are simple, and fit China perfectly. Nobility citizens of a republic, the people of China cannot govern themselves because they are too ignorant, and they cannot overcome their ignorance without education.

Prof. Woodworth sees that today the Chinese are the indifferent and passive prey of unscrupulous military governors at home and of exploiters from abroad. He believes this condition in which the Chinese peace delegates see threats of a world war, cannot be remedied by any single or joint political protectorate, unless the protecting powers adopt the economic development method of the Chinese industrial university.

This program has been outlined for the university:

It would acquire the tools and equipment of a modern factory, and operate on a business basis.

Its students would own its bonds, just as investors own the bonds of a factory or railway.

The school course and activities would include all the many varieties of business necessary in our modern highly specialized civilization.

Every man—carpenter, machinist, or what not—would be professionally educated just as the physician or lawyer is, and would keep on being educated all his life.

It will establish branches eventually in all parts of the world.

Every member will have to reside part of each year in a branch other than his own, and English will be the common language.

The university will center on three forms of industry—endeavoring to replace imports by home-manufactured products, manufacturing goods which can be exported, and developing new industries.

The logical limit would be to make the whole state a school, and every citizen a life-long student.

waxed furious consisted of songs by Robert Hyne, a clever bandjoist of Boston, with club choruses, the christening of the new punch bowl and a song by Robert Mudge written so as to cleverly bring in the names of the bowlers. The chorus was 'The Vespers They Are the Champion Bowlers.' The smoko talk was over at midnight.

"THE VESPER CHORUS" ("To be Sung to the Tune of John Brown's Body")

"Captain Corwin  
Bowling for  
With all the clubs but one this year  
have wiped up the floor.  
Lowell of her bowling teams is justly  
And all the sports admit

(Chorus)  
That the Vespers they are champion bowlers.  
All the teams are dandy rollers.  
Jewelry they've won the pennant  
Of Ninety-three and four."

The Vespers before joining with the Country club had some great times at their quarters on Pawtucket street as the above reference to their annual meeting will show.

THE OLD TIMER.  
The local evening newspaper is the paper that reaches the home when the whole family is there to read it. The Sun fills this field in Lowell.

HOW  
RHEUMATISM  
BEGINS

The excruciating agonies of rheumatism are usually the result of failure of the kidneys to expel poisons from the system. If the irritation of these uric acid crystals is allowed to continue, incurable bladder or kidney disease may result. Attend to it at once. Don't resort to temporary relief. The sick kidneys must be restored to health by the use of some sterling remedy which will prevent a return of the disease.

Get some GOLD MEDAL, Haskins Oil Capsules immediately. They have brought back the joy of life to countless thousands of sufferers from rheumatism, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel and other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs.

They will attack the poisons at once, clear out the kidneys and urinary tract and the soothing healing oils and herbs will restore the inflamed tissues and organs to normal health.

All others are imitations. Ask for GOLD MEDAL and be sure the name, GOLD MEDAL, is on the box. These capsules, at all good druggists.

Small Pill  
Small Dose  
Small Price

**CARTER'S  
LITTLE  
LIVER  
PILLS**

FOR  
CONSTIPATION

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Genuine bears  
signature *Brentford*

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF  
Will Do the Work of a Mustard  
Plaster—No Fuss—More ConvenientAt the first symptoms of an  
attack of

## INFLUENZA

celebrate a flannel cloth in Radway's Ready Relief and lay over the congested part of the lungs or back. As a counter irritant, more convenient and clearer than the old-fashioned mustard plaster, use also in the same manner for sore throat, croup and colds and all irritations of the throat and lungs.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL DRUGGISTS—  
and no risk in price—25c. box.

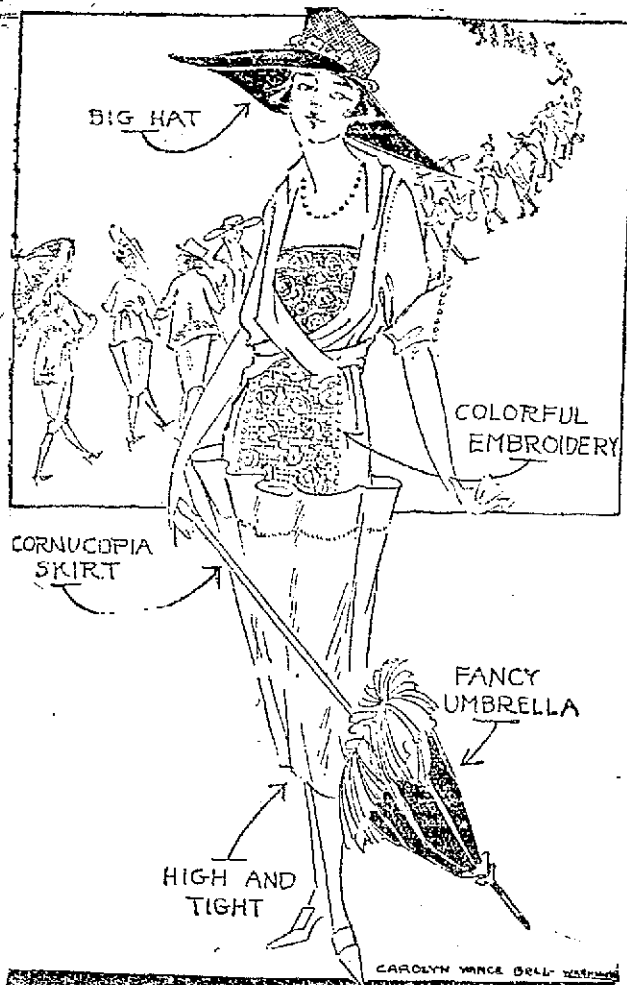
A 25-W

**25c Radway's  
Ready  
Relief**

FOR EXTERNAL PAIN  
AND INTERNAL



For Woman and the Home Hints for the Household Latest Fashion Notes by Betty Brown



GOING UP! KNEES TO BE FIRST STOP FOR SUMMER SKIRTS

BY CAROLINE VANCE BELL.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—I glimpsed the summer girl of 1919 on P street, the capital's fashion promenade, on the first warm day. Perhaps one swallow does not make a summer, but the girl I saw with her skirt fashioned high and tight authorities predict was figuratively the first swallow of a host of swallows due to arrive about June or July.  
Dame Fashion has evidently determined to hitch 'em up; the long tight skirts I mean, that everybody's wearing now.  
Svelte curves of ankles were not made to curve unseen, she chafes, and for that reason the long tight skirts are doomed.  
A sudden death for the long, tight skirt.  
Nipped off in the very bloom of its youth, it will have a sad history indeed.

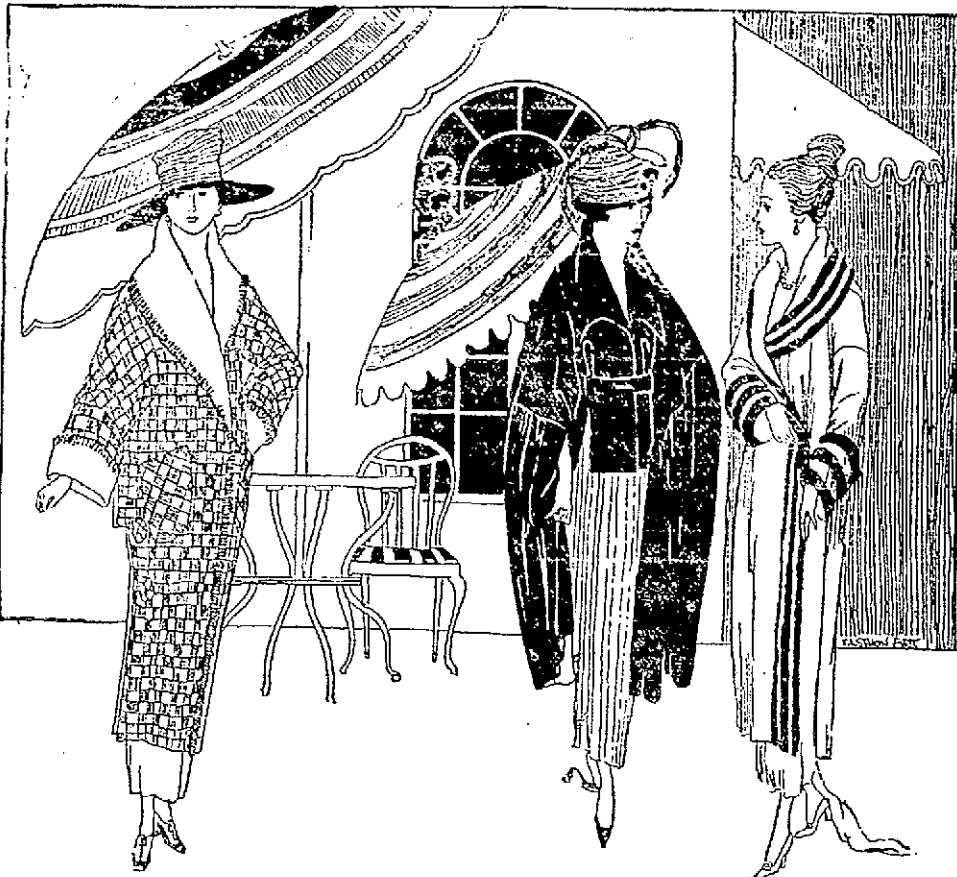
The life of the long tight skirt will be the shortest on record, if femininity in general obeys the mandate, as no doubt it will. Slaves of fashion they glory in servility. One short season and the long tight skirts must give way to the still tight but short skirts.  
It's time for the bowlegged girl to weep. She looked upon the long tight skirt as a friend in need, ready to shield her from the ridicule of a cold, hard world.  
The summer will be a hopeless season for the bowlegged girl. Then the knockkneed girl will have her innings.  
A knockkneed style of locomotion is about to be introduced with the new skirts and the world is awaiting the genius who will dub the new walk with a name!  
The hobbled ones of today needs must take the chain that joins their ankles together to keep them from splitting the long tight skirts and clasp it around their knees to serve the same purpose for their new short—and still tight skirts.

Lady Lookabout

The reforms urged by State Senator George D. Chamberlain of Springfield, chairman of the special recess committee on education, when he spoke in Boston a few days ago, are worth noting. It is especially interesting to note that Massachusetts is twenty-second among the states in regard to the amount of money spent for education in proportion to population and wealth. This committee favors raising the school age from fourteen years to fifteen in 1920. A strong protest from Lowell and other manufacturing cities will probably result in this recommendation being acted upon. However, such legislation should work for the good of the child and of the coming generation.  
I was glad to note that the trade and vocational schools of the state compare favorably with those of other states. Often I have thought that the public is not wholly in sympathy with these schools being maintained by taxation, local and state, but when it is considered that persons trained in these schools are a distinct asset to their community, the unfavorable view should change. There is hardly a project of any kind which is not open to criticism and improvement.

The public schools are continually being improved upon and when one state passes another in the efficiency of her schools, it is a signal for all to arouse. Dr. Elliot, president-elect of Harvard, spoke words of rare wisdom when he said, "The best way to acquire funds from the community is by giving sound results in the schools."  
The Spring Skirt  
"Instep length" is correct for your skirt this spring. It is a pretty length. The few already to be seen on down town streets seem to add an air of refinement to their wearers which was wholly absent from the extremely short skirt. Of course the new skirt is very narrow. This may cause some to object to it, but it seems to me that much of its beauty lies in its narrowness. This lack of width will be exaggerated by a certain element among women. Always that is the case. It will be exaggerated to the point where the skirt is no longer practicable. Then it will give way to something different.

"Wort Two Dollar"  
The wind blew a small gale. Several workmen stood on the bridge which spans the canal at a local shop gate. They were of alien complexion and speech. Discontent mingled with patience showed itself in tone and attitude. An occasional voice was raised raucously. "No beer, no work" was not their trouble. Quite the reverse would have been nearer the truth. Just then a loud "Hey! hey!" was heard. A hairless man was



SPRING IS HERE AND SO ARE THESE PRETTY WRAPS BY BETTY BROWN

Whatever the day, be it a summery spring day, or a spring-like summer day, someone is bound to feel the absolute necessity of a wrap to cover street dress or light summer frock. In the center, above, reindeer silk duvetyn is the raison d'être of a smart cape. Full-rathered, and with ample collar, a waistcoat adds trimness. Another style for all sorts of occasions and gowns is the straight hanging coat of tricolette, trimmed with

solite necessity of a wrap to cover street dress or light summer frock. But we're forgetting the best part of it—the tricolette is of a warm bronze hue.  
Necessary adjunct is, of course, a motor wrap. Here is shown a distinctive style of such a wrap, in black and white plaid, with white wool collar and muffs.  
Pretty good, coming from a firm whose business was the training of memory: Once I heard an excellent proverb, which possibly could be applied in this case, to wit: "A blunt stone can put a keen edge on a blade." It may be that these people could train a good without that quality themselves. My memory in somebody else, even though mind, however, inclines to adapt to the present case an older and far better tried out saying: "Memory training, like charity, should begin at home."  
LADY LOOKABOUT.

BABY CARRIAGE TIRES AND BABY CARRIAGE WHEELS AND PARTS Put on, 30c up. Prompt Service and Good Work GEO. H. BACHELDER Postoffice Square

MENUS FOR THE WEEK BY BIDDY BEE SUNDAY

Breakfast—Prune sauce, country sausage, corn griddle cakes, coffee.  
Dinner—Beef birds with bread and raisin stuffing, apple rings, browned potatoes, (canned) asparagus and pimento salad, with lettuce, squash pie, cheese, coffee.  
Supper—Broiled sardines on toast, canned fruit, tea, cookies.  
MONDAY  
Breakfast—Baked apples with cream, creamed chipped beef, boiled potato, coffee.  
Lunch—Onion and cheese soup, corn auflin, honey.  
Dinner—Lamb's liver with boiled

CAPIES ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL ARE IN FAVOR THIS COMING SPRING BY BETTY BROWN

A sort of armadillo suggestion is this—the triple ruffled cape on the left. In softest of brown velour, it is draped, too, but the first thing to hit the eye is the three-layer combination

of miniature loping, turnover collar. To rival the richness of white wraps and furs, and take away the hurt of laying them aside, dark brown duvetyn has been folded and gathered into this flowing wrap on the right. It has deep cuts which hold the fullness where it should be. Half-oriental, half-conventional, wholly bewitching, is the wool hand-embroidery bestowed in wide bands on collar and coat.

rice, buttered beets (canned) cabbage and green pepper salad, chocolate tapioca pudding, coffee.

TUESDAY  
Breakfast—Sliced bananas, French toast with syrup, cocoa.  
Lunch—Irish stew with vegetables and dumplings, oatmeal cookies, tea.  
Dinner—Corn chowder, graham gems, stewed prunes and cottage cheese salad, coffee.

WEDNESDAY  
Breakfast—Canned pears, oatmeal with cream and sugar, toast, coffee.  
Lunch—Dried peas soup, toasted cheese sandwiches, canned berries.  
Dinner—Corned beef, peas and carrots, baked potato, dried apricot pie, coffee.

THURSDAY  
Breakfast—Oranges or grapefruit, rice and cornmeal waffles, syrup, cocoa.  
Lunch—Scalloped onions and pea-

nuts, buckwheat biscuit, honey, tea.  
Dinner—Cream of tomato soup, baked macaroni and cheese, apple and celery salad, Brown Betty, caramel sauce.

FRIDAY  
Breakfast—Stewed prunes, southern spoon bread, cocoa.  
Lunch—Vegetable soup, fresh brown bread, canned peaches.  
Dinner—Bottled haddock with egg sauce, buttered parsnips, head-lettuce salad, fresh jelly roll, coffee.

SATURDAY  
Breakfast—Fresh apple sauce, barley with milk and sugar, cinnamon toast, coffee.  
Lunch—Bean soup, nut bread and raisin sandwiches, tea.  
Dinner—Baked beans, tomato sauce, spinach, with hard boiled eggs, canned pear and nut salad, sponge cake, orange sauce.



Sew the Modern, Easy Way

WITH A PORTABLE ELECTRIC Sewing Machine

No Work for You to Do. All You Do Is Guide the Sewing.

Once you experience the ease, convenience and joy of operating an Electric Sewing Machine, you will never again be satisfied to return to the drudgery of the old foot pedal.

The Electric Sewing Machine is a full size machine without the cumbersome cabinet of the old fashioned style. It is so compact, so light you can carry it wherever you wish to sew. It connects to any electric socket and is controlled by a simple touch of the foot. Starts and stops, runs fast or slow, at your will.

Only \$5.00 Down BALANCE IN EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS WITH YOUR ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL

Our easy payment plan makes it easy for you to own an Electric Sewing Machine. There are no interest charges. You get this machine at exactly the same price as though you had paid spot cash. Costs less to buy than most well known makes of pedal power machines, and a cent's worth of electricity runs it three hours. You'll like the work it does, too. It has all the up-to-date attachments, and you can easily make many of the dainty, difficult looking things you have been afraid to try before.

TEL. 821 AND LET US GIVE YOU A DEMONSTRATION IN YOUR OWN HOME FREE OF CHARGE

The LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORPORATION 29-31 MARKET STREET

NuBone Corsets (Made to Measure) Mrs. C. W. Bell, Corsetiere 300 BEACON STREET Phone or Write For Appointment

YARN YARN Sweater making taught free. Sweaters made to order. Knitting and crocheting lessons taught free. MAY DEGNAN GAFFNEY 505 BRIDGE ST. A REASONABLE PLACE TO EAT Fox's Lunch Room TABLES FOR LADIES 19 Bridge Street Next to Keith's Theatre

Helen Delong Savage TEACHER OF PIANO Studio 607 Sun Building

"IF IT SWIMS IT'S HERE" Always Fresh D. D. SMITH Sea Goods Exclusively 319 BRIDGE ST.

SWEATERS —At the— NEEDLECRAFT SHOP 27 PALMER STREET Stamped Goods and Yarns.

Eyes Physically Fit? The taxing duties demanded of your eyes require that you give them constant attention. Let us who have had experience in the treatment of eyes examine yours. J. F. MONTMINY Optometrist and Mfg. Optician 492 MERRIMACK ST.

BE CHARY OF YOUR EYES An occasional examination will insure you against many little ills and ailments. McEVoy For Eye Service "J. A." 232 MERRIMACK ST.

—SEE— Chas. F. McGrath OPTICIAN For Perfect Fitting Glasses 271 GORHAM ST. Lowell, Mass.



# LOWELL THE HOME OF INDUSTRY

## OSWALD TURCOTTE

TELEPHONE 375

Successor to G. J. &amp; D. Bradt, Cracker Baker

Try Bradt unrivalled Soda Biscuits, finest made; also Common Crackers, Oyster Crackers, small Butter Crackers; small Cafe Biscuits.

BAKERY, WHITING ST. LOWELL, MASS.

Maple, Chocolate, Strawberry, Raspberry Flavors

is a delicate and delightful food product. It has many uses. It is all prepared for frosting cakes, pies, and is also economical as it is not necessary to add sugar or flavor. As CREAM OF SUGAR is made in four flavors it is possible to make a layer cake without adding anything except the dough and the CREAM OF SUGAR. It also makes an excellent spread on bread or biscuits.



ALMOND PURE FOOD COMPANY

## EASTERN OIL TANK CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Gasoline Tanks and Pumps

136-146 FLETCHER STREET

CHARLES E. GEE, Prop., Lowell, Mass. Telephone Connection

V. F. MENDLIK Phone 5764 O. J. MENDLIK

## MENDLIK BROS.

STUCCO, COMPOSITION AND MASTIC FLOORING GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS

Agents for Kellstone Imperishable Stucco, Interior Plaster and Flooring

1515 MIDDLESEX ST. Lowell, Mass.

## International Steel and Ordnance Co

LOWELL, MASS.

## L. A. DERBY & CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

64 Middle Street

## CHELMSFORD FORGE & IRON WORKS

Stairways, Iron Fences, Anything in Iron Work, Made to Your Order.

492 Chelmsford Street Telephone 5400

## MT. PLEASANT SPRING GINGER ALE & BEVERAGES

THE STANDARD BOTTLING COMPANY

The Only Spring Water Beverage Made in Lowell. Bottled at the Spring.

## Moonlight Purity Bread Baking Co.

7 LITTLE STREET

## B. J. BEGIN, LION BRAND BREAD

THE BREAD OF QUALITY

475 MOODY ST. LOWELL, MASS.

## POTTER'S EASY WASH POWDER

10¢ Package

WASHES THE CLOTHES WITHOUT RUBBING. Your washing is done in half the ordinary time. Also good for Paint, Floors, Dishes, etc. In fact, cleans everything. A wonderful time and labor saver.

For Sale By All Dealers

Manufactured by

W. H. POTTER

70 CENTRAL STREET

## GOLDEN CRUST

It's Delicious, Light and Creamy. Get the Habit

E. MERCIER, BAKER

Wholesale and Retail 81 Farmland Road. Tel. 5323

## "CHIC" CLOTHES FOR WOMEN MADE HERE

Lowell women, if they believe in the "patronize home industries" slogan, and incidentally believe in obtaining for themselves the very finest of skillfully made lingerie and intimate women's garments, will undoubtedly do well to keep in mind the trade mark name of a certain kind of garments called the "Chic" brand. The factory is here in Lowell, being located at 99 Willie street and is an old established industry, having first been started in 1896. Before the war period this plant needed the services of not less than 250 men and women to carry on its operations. At the present time, in the period of getting back to a pre-war basis, only about 100 persons are employed. Most people will recognize that the cutters in an industry where fabric is the raw material, are one of the most important factors used. The demands of the war were such that two of this firm's cutters had to be sent to France. The superintendent, Lorne Cupples, a Plattsburg graduate, also went to France and died in service. The firm makes women's undergarments of muslin, crepe and silk and an artistry of design coupled with painstaking work, together with the line being moderately priced, are the things that have enabled the firm's business to grow every year and force it to employ hustling salesmen on the road all the time in order that the demands of the old and new customers will be promptly filled. In Lowell this line of merchandise can be obtained at the city store of the company which is located in the Harrington building, ground floor, at 50 Central street.

## CARRUTHERS LOOM REEDS ARE STANDARD

The Robert Carruthers company, located at 13 Hale street court, manufactures loom reeds for the making of carpets and for weaving silk, cotton and woolen goods. It also makes wire and hair cloth reeds and slasher combs.

This is an old established business with a constantly increasing amount of business. The treasurer and general manager is Mr. Samuel R. Slack and he reports that the outlook, so far as his branch of industry is concerned, is very favorable and in fact probably better than the usual run of people would expect to be the case under present circumstances.

## ELECTRIC MACHINERY HELP DEMERS SHOP

One of the best little baking establishments in the city is the bakery of E. & A. Demers, 465 Moody street. Part of the success of this bakery is attributed to the fact that it does not maintain a delivery system as its daily product of several hundred loaves of bread and fancy cookies and pastries sold for spot cash over the counter and at prices more reasonable than at the bakeries where a delivery system has to be supported.

Mr. Demers by means of an electric mixing machine, can do work for which two men would be required if the work was done by hand labor. Besides this



33 West Adams St.

## D. Lovejoy & Son Machine Knives

Paper Mill Engine Bars and Plates, Veneer and Paper Trimming Knives, Planing Machine Knives, Bark Mill Knives, Leather Knives, Shear Blades, etc.

LOWELL, MASS.

## LOWELL TIRE EXCHANGE

TIRES AND TUBES VULCANIZED

All Work Guaranteed

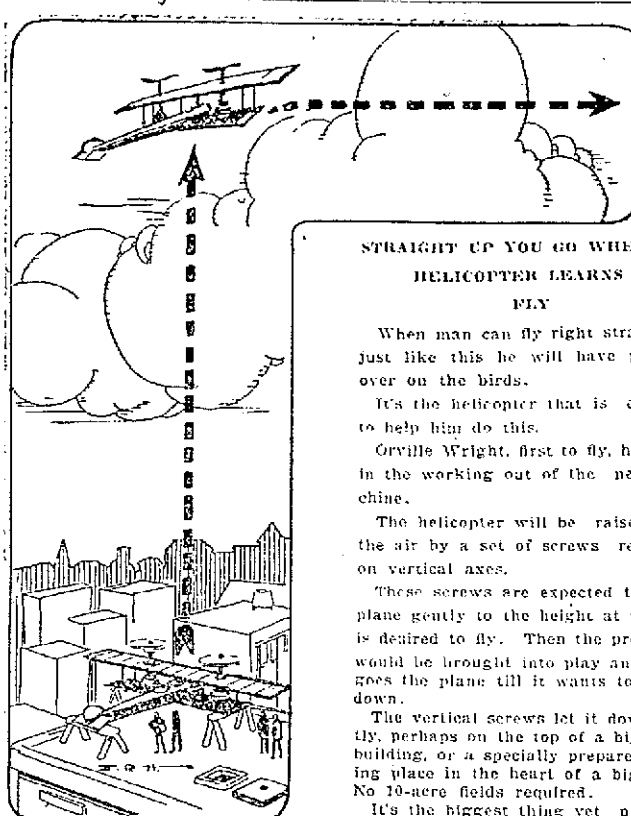
PETER MACHERAS Prop. 458 Market St.

## V. A. FRENCH AUTO and TAXI SERVICE

Weddings, Christenings and Funerals. Second Hand Cars Bought and Sold MOODY BRIDGE GARAGE 508 Moody St. Tel. 4577

## The Trussell Importing Co.

Manufacturers of Mo-Hair, Non Alcoholic, Kills Dandruff, None Better Made. Phone 2534, P. O. 84, Lowell, Mass.



## STRAIGHT UP YOU GO WHEN NEW HELICOPTER LEARNS TO FLY

When man can fly right straight up just like this he will have put one over on the birds.

It's the helicopter that is expected to help him do this.

Orville Wright, first to fly, has faith in the working out of the new machine.

The helicopter will be raised into the air by a set of screws revolving on vertical axes.

These screws are expected to lift a plane gently to the height at which it is desired to fly. Then the propellers would be brought into play and away goes the plane till it wants to come down.

The vertical screws let it down gently, perhaps on the top of a big office building, or a specially prepared parking place in the heart of a big city. No 10-acre fields required.

It's the biggest thing yet proposed in air navigation.

valuable part of his equipment, the Demers bakery has a power cookie cutting machine that cuts five cookies at one stroke and by an endless belt arrangement moves them out of the way so a second five can be cut. By the use of this ingenious machine this bakery can turn out 200 dozen of cookies a week. The Demers bakery has been in existence two and a half years and has a strong hold on the neighborhood patronage of the upper Merrimack section of the city. The proprietor says the quality of the flour he uses—Bay State flour—the cleanliness of his place and his moderate prices, he figures are among the best advertisements he can have.

## SPRING ORDERS FOR POULIOT'S REMEDIES

Alfred Pouliot, proprietor of the Green Mountain Nature Remedy company, whose laboratory is at 10, 12 and 14 Ruce street, upper Merrimack street section, reports that the spring season is bringing him an unprecedented rush of orders for his well and favorably known remedies. The Green Mountain Nature Remedy company makes a remedy for nearly every kind of disease and its medicines are made from pure and carefully collected herbs. Not the least commendable thing about them is that they positively do not contain morphine, opium or in fact any poisonous drug.

Mr. Pouliot in his pamphlets and all his advertising, points out that in some part at least, his bark and herb medicines are aimed, and do, take the place of the well known and fully accredited methods of healing history describes as having been successfully performed by the medicine men—the doctors in fact—of the Indian tribes. Physicians even in this day of advanced medical science, freely admit

## STIRLING MILLS

Manufacturers of MAN'S WEAR AND LADIES' WOOLENS Lowell, Mass.

## Meyer Threads

Manufactured in Lowell. Why don't you use them. Best in the world. JOHN C. MEYER THREAD WORKS 1500 Middlesex Street.

## Friend's Bread THE BEST

WHY USE ANY OTHER?

## P. D. McAuliffe EXPERT GLAZIER

Wholesale and Retail Glass Dealer. Glass of All Kinds Furnished and Set. French Mirrors, Store Fronts, Leaded Glass, Show Cases and Wind Shield Glass a specialty. Mirrors Resilvered. 43 SHAFFER STREET, Lowell Telephone 4005

## A. Johnson & Co.

Established 1903 MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO and EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES "PYRGOS" and "A. G." (Trade Marks) 613 Merrimack Street Lowell, Mass.

## THE BEST LOAF OF MILK BREAD

In the City, 12c 1 1/2 Lb. Best Pies, Cakes and Cookies Everything Clean and Sanitary E. DEMERS 466 Moody Street

## W. H. DUFRESNE

CARRIAGE, SIGN AND AUTOMOBILE PAINTERS 592 Broadway. Tel. 1744

## ROBERT CARRUTHERS COMPANY

Samuel R. Slack, Treas. and Mgr. MANUFACTURERS OF Loom Reeds for Weaving Silk, Cotton, Woolens and Carpets WIRE AND HAIR CLOTH REEDS AND SLASHER COMBS HALE STREET Lowell, Mass. Hale Street, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 810



## HONEY CRUST BREAD IS BEST BREAD

Once used and you will have no other. If you have no telephone go to the nearest pay station, reverse the charge and we will do the rest.

Massachusetts Bakery

Tel. 3134

## GAS

FOR

## Lighting, Heating, Domestic and Industrial Purposes

Equipment for Lighting and Heating the Home, for Domestic Purposes and for Industrial Uses

AT THE

## GAS APPLIANCE STORE

73 MERRIMACK STREET

LOWELL GAS LIGHT COMPANY

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS MANUFACTURERS

OF

## Textile Machinery

LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

## KEEP THE OLD TIRES TURNING

Can you afford to throw away money and mileage? You do it every time that you junk a tire that's but half worn out. How many casings have you on hand that ought to be repaired? Bring them over to us today.

## EASTERN VULCANIZING CO.,

202 Church Street Telephone 1955-M



## WILLIAM E. BROWN

CENTRALVILLE TENT & AWNING CO. 15 Lakeview Ave.—Tel. 2839-X

35 years experienced maker. Anything in canvas line. Automobile and Wagon Tops put on, dressed and repaired.

## J. J. McGAUNN & COMPANY

Maker of Artificial Limbs and Braces, Extension Shoe and Trusses and Arch Supporters

183 APPLETON STREET TEL. 8308

## "CHIC" FINEST MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

BEST IN STYLE AND FINISH RETAIL STORE, 50 CENTRAL STREET

WHITALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

## LOWELL TAXI SERVICE

Goes Anywhere Anytime, Never Closed. Reasonable Rates. INCORPORATED OFFICE 119 PAIGE ST. TELEPHONE 3541-R GARAGE 140 FORD ST.

## GROSSMAN'S BREAD

Is Noted for Its Purity Commence Using It Today GROSSMAN & CO. 117 Howard St.

## GREEN MOUNTAIN MEDICAL MANUFACTORY

Office and Laboratory at Nos. 10-12-14 Race Street Telephone 2311-W. Wholesale, and Retail, Supplies. Please mention No. of Remedy when ordering. The expense of transportation to be paid by the purchaser.



# LOWELL THE CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

## These Firms Have Proved It

LINGERIE of the HIGHEST TYPE for women who appreciate the best.

### PELLETIER'S

131 CENTRAL ST. Opposite Strand Theatre

Henry Lavallee

Registered Optometrist

EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING

664 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.

### HARWOOD'S TIRE SHOP

491 MERRIMACK ST.

Federal Tires SALES AND SERVICE

Expert Vulcanizing Tel. 5032

Watch This Ad—It Will Save You \$—

### PETER SIGOUIN

Formerly B. ROUX

BOOT AND SHOE DEALER

Up-to-date Shoe Repairing. Old Shoes Made Like New

349 Bridge Lowell, Mass.

Finest Confectionery, Cigars and Cigarettes

Try our Ice Cream. It is the best in the city. "Honesty" our motto. Our ten years of experience have proved it.

PETER TSOHONIS

535 DUTTON ST.

### YUN HO RESTAURANT

The Newest and Most Attractive Place in Lowell. Best Food and Service.

CENTRAL STREET

### ARTISTIC STUDIO

RODOPOULOS & RALLIS

475 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.

We take pictures of Societies, Weddings, etc. We enlarge, add, unite, renew and obliterate persons from any photograph. We carry a large assortment of different costumes. We guarantee artistic work at reasonable prices.

P. & T. KATSAROS

368 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.

### Jewelry of All Kinds

Also Repairing Agency For Singer Sewing Machines

### Frenette Tire Shop

VULCANIZING

TIRES, TUBES, SECTIONAL AND RIM CUPS REPAIRED—REHEADING

804 Middlesex St. Tel. 5031-W

### JOSEPH ALBERT FUNERAL DIRECTOR

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Lomouslans and Motor Hearse

171 Allen St. Lowell, Mass. Tel. 447-W

### BRIGHTEN UP! WITH Dooley Art Signs

Bradley Bldg. Phone 5575

Tel. 1324 498 Broadway, Lowell

### J. R. SMITH'S SONS DEALERS IN WOOD

The Largest Load of Kindling in the City for the Money. TRUCKING LONG DISTANCE A SPECIALTY

### LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of Fifth Ave., New York.

IMPORTER and TAILOR

52 CENTRAL STREET

Phone 2826-R

### THE UP-TO-DATE CLOTHES PRESSING CO.

J. SEPHENANT, Mgr.

French Dry Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing

81 MOODY ST. LOWELL, MASS.

E. F. & G. A. MAKER

16-24 Shattuck St.

Largest Line of Pictures and Mountings

BEST WORK AND PRICES

### AUTO WASHING

By Lowell's famous expert, John Elliott

CITY HALL GARAGE

Tel. 4620 145 Moody St.

### Frank L. Pierce

LOCKSMITH

Saw Filing and Key Fitting

Umbrellas Repaired

152 APPLETON STREET

Lowell, Mass.

Refinishing—Drapery—Furniture Repairing—Slip Covers

### O. F. GRABAU UPHOLSTERER

21 ARCH ST. Tel. 4895-W

### I CAN SELL IT! Your House

I have many buyers looking for all kinds of Real Estate

E. F. SLATTERY, JR., STRAND BUILDING

### THE MIDDLESEX HAT CLEANING PARLOR

Ladies' and Gents' Shoes Cleaned and Dyed

G. VARGUNIS

515 MIDDLESEX STREET

### Lowell Two-in-One Tire Shop

NEW AND SECOND HAND TIRES

Your Old Tires Made New. 2000 to 5000 Miles More on Your Old Tires—Vulcanizing

483 MOODY ST., LOWELL, MASS. Phone Con.

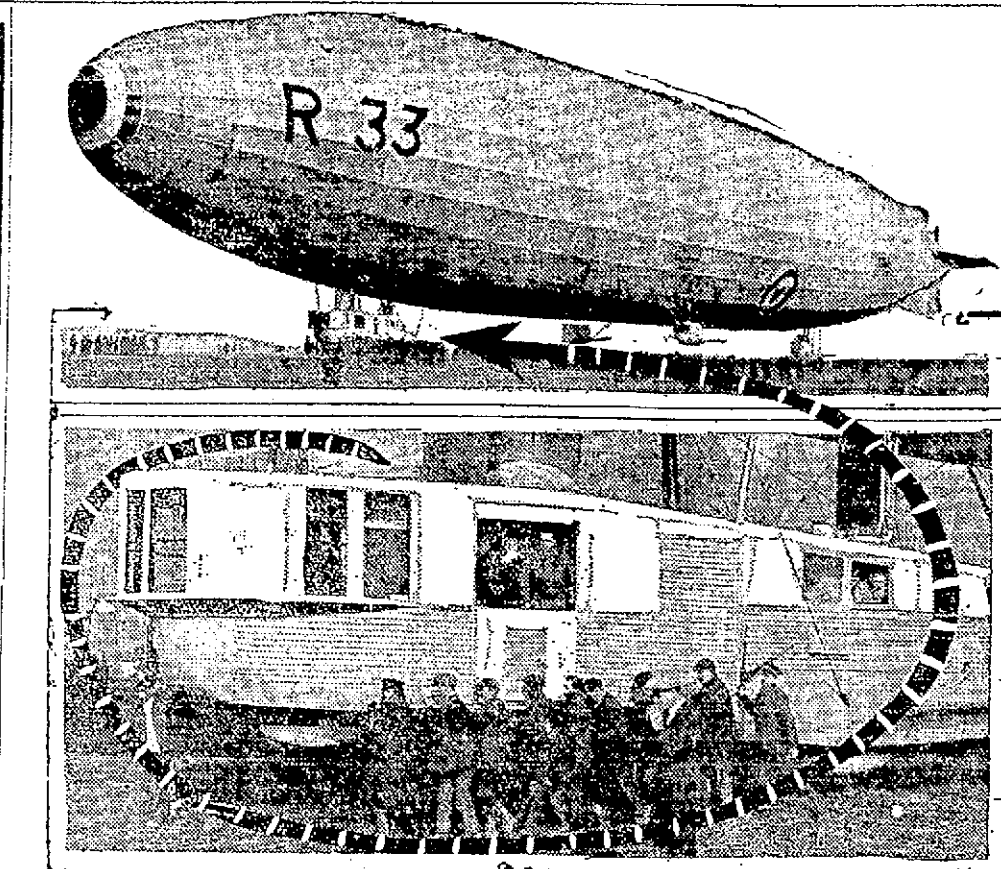
### MONUMENT SQUARE STUDIO

Perfect Portraiture

Enlarging Our Specialty

Prompt Delivery

306 MERRIMACK STREET



TRIAL FLIGHT OF BRITISH AIRSHIP BUILT TO SPEED ACROSS ATLANTIC

Here is the R-33 on trial, the world's largest airship, built to cross the Atlantic and soon to make the flight. She was three hours in the air in the flight just starting here and went to a height of 2000 feet. The big boat is 670 feet long and the shed which houses it is nearly 100 feet high and almost as wide. It took 160 men an hour to open the doors, each of which weighs 700 tons, and a great number of workers to tow the airship out into the starting field. Scores of girl workers aided in this. The cabin in the lower picture is that of the wireless operator. The big airliner with its five engines and a cruising range of 8000 miles, is to carry a crew of 23.

### JOSEPH KERR IS NEWEST UNDERTAKER

Joseph Kerr, undertaker and embalmer, at 96 Branch street, succeeded Herbert A. Simmons in business and although he has been in charge of the place but a couple of months, he reports excellent business.

Mr. Kerr has had considerable experience in the business. For close to 14 years he was with the firm of Young & Blake and later he entered the employ of George W. Healey, remaining with him about three years or up to the time he purchased the Simmons business. He is a licensed embalmer and counts a host of friends in this city. Mr. Kerr's establishment is open day and night and his telephone number is 591-W.

### TWO-IN-ONE SHOP SUPPLIES TIRE LIFE

Did you ever stop to think that there is no money in selling your old automobile tires for junk when you receive but a few cents a pound for them? If not, think it over seriously, then take your old tires to the Lowell Two-in-One Tire shop at 443 Moody street, where for a small sum of money you can have them made new again.

This firm specializes in vulcanizing and guarantees to make your old auto-

mobile or motorcycle tires like new and furthermore, it will guarantee that after your tire is vulcanized you will get between 5000 and 5000 miles of wear. This company also handles new and second hand tires of all descriptions. Remember the place, 443 Moody street. Telephone connection.

### BATTERY STATION AND TIRE SHOP

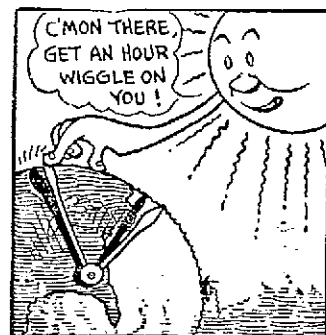
The proprietors of Frenette's Storage Battery Station and Tire Shop are H. T. Frenette and T. G. England and they have been in business in their present quarters, 601 Middlesex street, for over a year, during which time they always endeavored to satisfy all customers with good results.

Battery charging and repairing is the specialty of this firm and they do a great deal of work in this line. Their prices are reasonable and their work is fully guaranteed. Tire vulcanizing is also done at this shop and the guarantee on battery work also applies to vulcanizing. Give them a trial and you will be well repaid. Their telephone number is 5931-W.

Lansdowne, Penn. will honor the memory of its soldiers who gave their lives in the war by erecting artistic memorial lamps, costing \$10,000, at the four corners of Baltimore and Lansdowne avenues. On the bronze bases of these lamps the names of the Lansdowne heroes will be inscribed.

### AIN'T NATURE WONDERFUL BY GENE AHERN

On March 30 the face of the clock will twitch an hour ahead. That means, buddy, while the clock moomches an hour south, one solid-60-cylinder hour of your sleep, hops north. You'll be getting up in the morning about one rattle behind the milk wagons. When an hour of dreams are clipped off a gent's



snore menu, that's what we call raising havoc. Shoot me, but don't disturb my sleep! It will make it one hour tougher for the knooks who just get home in time to wake up. Also, getting used to hitting the husks an hour younger, is gonna be harder than juggling china cups and saftes. The clock will tell you that it's time to be sleepy, just when you feel like a gay owl. Ah ha, Big Ben—you villain! You can't fool me; take off that 10 o'clock disguise! I know you're only 9 o'clock!

## M. H. McDONOUGH SONS UNDERTAKERS

176 GORHAM STREET

City and Out-of-town Service Carriage and Motor Equipment

FACILITIES AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED

### WM. W. PAYNE KEY FILING

All Kinds of Tools Ground and Put in Order.

Also Saw Filing. Skates Sharpened

52 Thorndike St. Opp. Depot

### WOOD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

38 Middlesex St.

TELEPHONE 4296

### Lowell Confectionery Co.

129 GORHAM STREET

Our opening week was very successful. We thank you all. Through our courtesy and honest dealings we expect you always to be our customers.

Always a fancy line of fruits and confectionery.

### THE ROMAN TAILORS

JOHN De PAULIS, Mgr.

194 Gorham Street Tel. 713

### Lowell Confectionery Co.

129 GORHAM STREET

Our opening week was very successful. We thank you all. Through our courtesy and honest dealings we expect you always to be our customers.

Always a fancy line of fruits and confectionery.

### MAX GOLDSTEIN, Wall Papers

At the Very Lowest Prices

PAPER HANGING, WHITENING, AND PAINTING

Room Paper \$5.00 a Room and Up Estimates given on large or small jobs. All orders promptly attended to.

153-155 Chelmsford St. Tel. 2507

### BUY AT ROTHBERG'S TWO STORES

More for Your Money at

The Enterprise Gents' Furnishing and Leather Goods

87 GORHAM ST.

Where Money Buys More

The Boston Cut Price Trunk Store

253 Middlesex St. Est. 1912

### MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES, INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS

GEORGE H. BACHELDER

BABY CARRIAGE WHEELS AND TIRES

5 and 7 Postoffice Ave.,

TEL. 1758 Lowell, Mass.

### ECONOMY

Ladies' and Gents' Hats Reblocked in the Latest Spring Styles.

RYAN, THE HATTER

175 CENTRAL ST.



You can order the most magnificent memorial or the most modest one here with the knowledge that you are securing the maximum value in handiwork of design, perfect execution of the workmanship, and the highest grade marble or granite.

Our stock is most complete, our prices exceptionally close, and for verification of our claims of quality we can show you many examples hereabouts of our work.

Prices, etc., gladly furnished.

JOHN PINARDI

Designer and General Manager

THE LOWELL MONUMENT CO.

1056-1062 Gorham Street

Tel. 835-W; Res. 835-R

### LOWELL AWNING AND DECORATING CO.

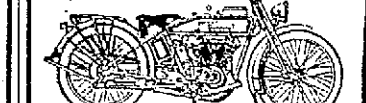
AWNING MANUFACTURERS

Interior and Exterior Decorators. Awnings taken down, repaired and put up.

We hire none but skilled workmen and our prices are the lowest. Drop us a postal or phone and our representative will call.

277 Dutton St. Tel. 5797.

Tel. 83360 Open Evenings



1919 HARLEY-DAVIDSON

Ready For Delivery

JOSEPH PARMENTIER

290 Moody St. Lowell, Mass.

### JOHN P. QUINN COAL

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY

Tels. 1180-2480

If One Is Busy Call the Other

927-937 GORHAM ST.

### Liberty Shu Fix

SHOES AND RUBBERS

7 Adams St. Liberty Square

First Class Shoe Repairing a Specialty

L. J. BERGERON, Prop.

### DENIS HICKS VULCANIZING

Tubes, Tires and Auto Supplies

Tel. 2716

663 Middlesex St. Lowell

### Wm. Anastopoulos

Manufacturer of Musical Instruments

Look over our Violin Harp made in 1546, for \$400.00; \$350.00 Musical

harp for \$75.00. Talking Machines and Records.

WE BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE. FIRST CLASS REPAIRING DONE.

653 MERRIMACK ST.

### Lowell Storage Battery Station

PREST-O-LITE BATTERY AND TANK SERVICE

Wholesale and Retail

89 Moody St. Tel. 2586

C. B. KETCHEN, PROP.

### Artificial Legs

MADE BY

WILLIAM ANDREWS

30 EAST BLEACHERY ST.

Lowell, Mass.

### Melcon Studio

M. K. Malconian, Prop.

HIGH GRADE PORTRAITURE

223 Central St. Lowell, Mass.

### BAY STATE DYE HOUSE

Dyers and Cleaners

84 Prescott St. Lowell, Mass.

### MIDDLESEX STEAM LAUNDRY

Goods Called For and Delivered

267 Middlesex St. Tel. Conn.

### S. COUMOUTSEAS

Olive Oil, Italian Macaroni and Cheese

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS

Long Distance Moving Boston, Tel. 8133 Lowell Express 60-62 Dunmer St.

### Joseph Harvey

Plumbing and Heating Contractor

Shop, 13 Cardinal O'Connell Parkway

Residence, 843 Moody Street

Tel.: Office, 521; Residence, 93-R

### Bring This Ad With You

and get one dozen of our 3x5 Polder Photos, they are beauties, for this week only, at.....\$2.50

DUCLIO'S STUDIO

709 Merrimack Street

### ALSACE & LORRAINE

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORING

Suits Made to Order

The Home of Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing.

441 MOODY ST.

### J. MEKELATOS

Up-to-Date Merchant Tailor

521 MERRIMACK STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

### Middlesex Cycle Shop

J. FOX, Prop.

Automobile Supplies—Parts for Ford Cars

New and Second Hand Bicycles. Baby Carriage Tires put on while you wait.

Repairs and Supplies

511 MIDDLESEX STREET

### NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC AND SUPPLY CO.

Everything Electrical

201 DUTTON STREET AND 62 CENTRAL STREET

### Boston-Lowell

Manchester-Concord Express Co.

The only local all rail express.



# LOWELL THE CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

## These Firms Have Proved It

### BOTH NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL

are the new fixtures we want to show you. They add to home's attractiveness. They are the latest word in efficiency. They are the acme of good taste. These fixtures come in a variety of designs, the indirect lights being considered the most desirable. Honor us with a visit of inspection. The rest will leave to the fixtures themselves.

### Favreau Bros.

318-318 Merrimack Street and  
989 Lakeview Avenue



### LET PICKARD'S TRUCKS CARRY YOUR GOODS

Here's a tip to the local business men who receive consignments of goods from out of town or who ship their products to other cities. C. B. Pickard, successor to the Reliable Parcel Delivery, is now equipped to do local and long distance trucking. Freight trucking is his specialty and by consulting him you may be able to save dollars, while at the same time he will guarantee you prompt and safe delivery.

Mr. Pickard maintains an office at 73 Palmer street, where delivery orders of all kinds will be cheerfully received. If you have a rush order coming from Boston, leave it to Mr. Pickard and he will see that your goods are delivered on time. He has two telephones for the convenience of his customers, his office phone, which is 1629, and his residence phone, which is 237-W.

### STEWART COMPANY RELIABLE PLUMBERS

If the number of building permits issued at the office of the inspector of buildings at city hall during the past two or three weeks is to be taken as a criterion this city is in line for a building boom this spring. Several firms are engaged in the erection of buildings and one of the most important departments is that of plumbing and heating.

The J. W. Stewart Co., plumbing and heating, at 359 Bridge street, is an old reliable firm, employing only skilled help and known to use on its jobs nothing but the best of materials. If you award the contract for plumbing and heating of your new building to the J. W. Stewart Co. you will make no mistake. The firm's telephone is 568.

### ZISKIND CO. DOING BIG JUNK BUSINESS

The largest firm dealing in scrap iron and metal in this city is without doubt the David Ziskind Co., whose place of business is at 137 Cambridge street. Mr. Ziskind, under whose direction the business is being conducted, has had much experience in this line of business and consequently is the right man in the right place.

The firm of David Ziskind Co., not only purchases and sells scrap iron and metal but also handles second hand machinery of all kinds. Bids are cheerfully given for the purchase and dismantling of machinery. If you have any scrap iron around your place, don't allow it to accumulate there but communicate with Mr. Ziskind. His telephone number is 2341-W.

### LET HAMMER MAKE YOUR EASTER SUIT

There is still time to give your order for a tailor made suit for Easter and B. Hammer, the well known custom tailor is the man to receive your order. Mr. Hammer advertises himself as a maker of all the latest styled clothes.

Mr. Hammer, whose place of business is at 323 Middlesex street has in stock a full assortment of worsteds for the spring season. Pay him a visit and you will be well repaid for your efforts, and if you want a brand new suit of clothes for Easter, give your order now.

### JOHN A. AUGERINOS

#### MODERN SHOE REPAIRING

All the Modern Goodyear Machinery

185 GORHAM STREET

### John Brady

TEAMING AND TRUCKING  
SAND AND GRAVEL  
WOOD AND COAL

155 Church Street, Lowell, Mass.  
Tel. 875-W, 875-R

### LOWELL METAL CEILING CO.

Metals Ceilings, Metal Side Walls, Metal Laths, Metal Shingles, Metal Corner Beams.  
Old Ceilings and Walls Made New  
258 BROADWAY, LOWELL, MASS.  
Phone 2171

### COAL

— AND —

MASONS' SUPPLIES

E. A. Wilson & Co.

152 Paige St.—700 Broadway



### RUTH LAW, AVIATRIX, GREETED BY OKUMA

Ruth Law, American aviatrix, now in Japan, was entertained by Marquis

Okuma, former premier. Okuma is for women aviators. "Airplanes handled by men are likely to become engines of destruction," he told Miss Law, "but manipulated by the gentler sex they should turn into engines of peace."

### NEW ARCHBISHOP

He succeeds to the rank of the late Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul. Archbishop Dowling was editor of The



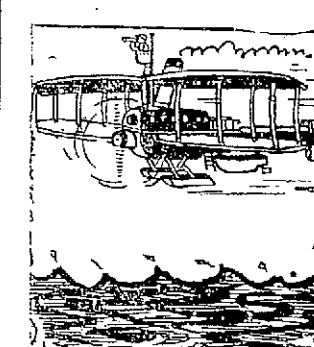
ARCHBISHOP AUSTIN DOWLING

Visitor, a Catholic paper published in Providence, R. I., for several years, then director of the cathedral at Providence until his appointment as bishop of Des Moines in 1912.

Mr. Henry E. Snow of Brockton and her twin sister, Mrs. Evelyn Dawley of Providence, aged 70, have just had a birthday party.

### AIN'T NATURE WONDERFUL

BY GENE AHERN  
There's much discussion about dapping across the Atlantic in a wind wagon. They'll do it yet. Unless a sack of mail is hung on the air cart. Then it will be "forred to descend" in a meadow of waves. Funny how a cloud buggy can go up and crochets the air with fancy work for a bunch of hours, but when a sack of mail is taken up, the zephyr chariot goes blooie and has to nose down. Any-



how, we've got two methods already for crossing the salt gargle. On top, and under it. Now we're trying to jump it. Quite a twist since Columbus first drifted across the puddle. Imagine his amazed eyebrows if he were around the doings these days, losing over the whale pool in his overgrown wooden shoes, and lapped a two-story winged house rubbing elbows with the donkies chin clouds across the briny pond!

### Miss Hard's Shorthand School

MRS. BLANCHE HARD MURPHY, Principal

Do you realize that the government is reaching out into every department of life for more tax upon the public?

Are you aware that the searching after taxes has caused an enormous enlargement of the government departments?

If you are a stenographer YOU can get a position in some department of the United States. Many have risen from such beginnings to a high place and large salary.

Miss Hard's Shorthand School is fitting, and has fitted successfully for such work.

She is the leading exponent of the Pitman shorthand in this region. A court reporter herself, she educates others for that work.

Learn shorthand in this school, and you will be able to read your notes.

Office Tel. 4625, Res. Tel. 227-W

### C. B. PICKARD

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TRUCKING

Successor to the Reliable Parcel Delivery

Freight Trucking a Specialty

73 Palmer Street, Lowell, Mass.

### Sun Shine Shop

We Cater to Ladies and Gentlemen

Everything Clean, New and Up-to-date

We make old shoes look like new. Prompt service, courteous treatment.

111 Central St., Rialto Bldg.

### Typewriter Shop

7 THORNDIKE ST.

Tel. 1002-J

### Columbia Fuel Co.

PHILIP NEON, Prop.

### D. & H. Coal

BAG WOOD, COAL AND CHARCOAL

Office and Yards: 157 Plain St., Cor. Tanager, Lowell, Mass.

Telephone 4704

### A. WOLFF & CO.

SCRAP IRON AND METALS

Highest Price Paid For All Kinds of Wools and Cotton Rags

120 Chelmsford St. Lowell, Mass.

### STEP ON THE SCALES TODAY

This table shows the average weight for given heights according to ages

Ages	15-21	22-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-60
5 ft. 0 in.	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160
5 ft. 1 in.	121	126	131	136	141	146	151	156	161
5 ft. 2 in.	122	127	132	137	142	147	152	157	162
5 ft. 3 in.	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163
5 ft. 4 in.	124	129	134	139	144	149	154	159	164
5 ft. 5 in.	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165

If you weigh more than you should, according to the table given above, there is something radically wrong. Avoid getting fat for the first time. Excess flesh is a proof that you are neglecting your health. The Gardner reducing machine will normalize your weight and develop your health.

Call and make your test of the machine today—or telephone 1622 for an appointment that suits your convenience. You will be genuinely interested.

Helen M. Garratt, R. N. 55 MARLBOROUGH ST. LOWELL

### Wolf Express

—AND—

### Taxi Service

AT ALL TIMES

Tel. 3651 or 2447-W

### SARRE BROS.

Trunks, Bags and Umbrellas

520 MERRIMACK ST.

### DEPOT TAILOR

SUITS TO ORDER

LATEST STYLES

H. PERTES, 62 Thorndike St.

### J. A. McEVOY

CAMERAS and SUPPLIES

OPTICAL GOODS

EYES EXAMINED

232 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass. Telephone

### HERVE E. COTE

Successor to C. F. HOISINGTON

Bay State and Crawford Furnaces

Metal Work and General Jobbing

Telephone 1702

141 MARKET ST., LOWELL, MASS.

### THOS. E. O'DAY COMPANY

Incorporated

PLUMBING AND HEATING

CONTRACTORS

54 Appleton Street, Lowell, Mass.

### J. POWELL

Optometrist and Optician

107 ANDREWS STREET

196 MERRIMACK STREET

### B. HAMMER

CUSTOM TAILOR

Maker of All Latest Style Clothes

323 Middlesex St., Lowell, Mass.

### THE LOWELL PAPER STOCK CO.

Dealers in Waste Paper, Bagging and Burlap—Also All Kinds of Junk

85 TANNER STREET

Tel. 4921

### DAVID ZISKIND & COMPANY

Dealers in Scrap Iron and Metal, Second-hand Machinery of Every Description Bought and Sold

137 CAMBRIDGE ST., LOWELL, MASS.

TEL. 2241-W

### IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

We just begin and are able to furnish our customers with imported Olive Oil with lower prices than heretofore.

E. G. SOPHOS

Telephone Connection 1543

COR. ADAMS and SALEM STS.

LOWELL, MASS.

### "Flowers When You Need Them"

Kenney

FLORIST

In the Bradley Building.

### JOHN F. LAZARAKIS, Foreign Exchange

Telephone 8948

STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENCY

508 MARKET STREET

LOWELL, MASS.

### ANTONIOS KARYDAKIS

MERCHANT TAILOR

445 Market St. Lowell, Mass.

### WILLIAM E. LIVINGSTON CO.

Established 1826

COAL

15 Thorndike St. Lowell, Mass.

Telephone 1554

### LOWELL SODA AND SPRING WATER CO.

BECHARD BROS., Proprietors

Office, 86 Allen Street

Agents for Moxie and Anzac

TEL. 959

### J. W. Stewart Co.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

359 Bridge St. Tel. 368

### HOME WET WASH LAUNDRY

Prompt Service and Satisfaction—We Dry and Mangle

117 Cambridge St. Telephone 932

### New Royal Society Package

Line Just Arrived at

THE NEEDLE CRAFT SHOP

27-31 Palmer St.

YARNS IN ALL SHADES.

### DANIEL GAGE

ICE, WOOD AND LUMBER

LOWELL, MASS.

### SUNTAUG INN, Lynnfield, Mass.

18 Miles from Lowell, on the Old Newburyport Turnpike

OPEN AGAIN FOR BUSINESS

LOBSTER, CHICKEN AND STEAK DINNERS

DANCING EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

C. A. EAGLESTON CO.

Telephone Lynn 8400 The Finest Motor Inn in New England

### For Photo Engravings That Satisfy

Try The BARR ENGRAVING CO.

53 Beech Street Tel. 2244

### JAMES DUNN

Dealer in

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE BOUGHT AND SOLD

557 Middlesex St. Tel. 645-J

### E. H. Severy, Inc.

HAT BLEACHERY

Ladies' and Gents' Straw and Felt Hats Cleaned or Dyed and Reblocked

133 MIDDLE ST.

### High Class Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring

THE BOSTON TAILOR

SAM COHEN

245 Middlesex St. Tel. 4457

### THE BEST GOODS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Also one large Moving Wagon, run only one season, cost \$500 to build. Will sell for \$200. New and Second-Hand Furniture, Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, Carpets and Linoleum.

O. F. PRENTISS

L. L. PRENTISS, Prop.

356 and 340 Bridge Street

Two Stores Tel. 126

### UNION SHEET METAL CO.

VENTILATION AND BLOWER

Pipe Work

Furnace Work, Auto Metal Work, Lead Burning, Radiators Repaired.

337 THORNDIKE ST., DAVIS SQ., Phone No. 1309, Lowell, Mass.

### ANNOUNCEMENT To the Public, Special Funeral, \$75.00

A beautiful broadcloth casket, with silver handles and name-plate, strong outside box, lying out, shaving, bathing and dressing remains; embalming, pedestal, rug, chairs, crape for door, confetti and candles when required, elegant auto hearse, advertising death in newspaper, attendants (any denomination) and free use of parlors. This funeral duplicated by any other undertaker would cost from \$150 to \$200.

LOWELL FUNERAL COMPANY

TREMBLAY & BUCKLEY, Proprietors

35 MOODY STREET TELEPHONE 5388



## News of the Film World

## Stage and Movie Gossip

## Other Theatrical News

## ROAD'S OFFICIAL NAMED

Iowa Man in Charge of Highway Work for Department of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Thomas H. MacDonald, chief engineer of the Iowa state highway commission, has been appointed by the secretary of agriculture as engineer in immediate charge of the work under the federal aid road act, which provides for co-operation between the states and the federal government in the construction and improvement of roads. Mr. MacDonald will assume his new duties as soon as he can close up his work in Iowa. In the meantime he will continue to keep in close touch with the federal aid road work of the department, as he has done during the past two or three months. Steps already have been taken to expedite the resumption and extension of highway construction under the terms of the federal law, as amended by the post-office appropriation act, and nothing will be omitted to facilitate the vigorous prosecution of the work. The regulations have been carefully revised in the light of past experience and of suggestions offered by the state highway departments. The standards for plans, specifications, and estimates have been modified to meet special conditions existing in some of the states, and other changes in practice and procedure have been made, all with the definite object of speeding up the work.

Mr. MacDonald will immediately supervise and direct all the activities of the bureau of public roads under the federal aid road act, including the expenditure of the additional appropriation of \$200,000,000 provided by the post-office appropriation act for the extension and development of highway construction during the present and the next two fiscal years. For the time being, in the midst of the pressure incident to the resumption and extension of road work, Mr. MacDonald will devote his energies to problems arising under the federal aid road act. It is planned that, in the near future, he will formally assume the position of director of the bureau of public roads, made vacant by the death of Logan Waller Page.

Mr. MacDonald was graduated from the Iowa State college in the civil engineering course and was employed by the Chicago Great Western railroad for a time on track work. In 1904 he became assistant professor of civil engineering at the Iowa State college and was placed in charge of road investigation work. In 1906 he was appointed highway engineer with the first highway commission in Iowa and held this position until 1913, when he was made chief engineer of the present state highway commission. He is also supervisor of state roads, having charge of all highways and streets adjoining or non state farms, state institutions, and the state capital at Des Moines. He is a member of the executive committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials. Mr. MacDonald's broad knowledge of and wide experience in highway construction matters peculiarly qualify him for the very important task of directing the activities of the federal government under the road act, in co-operation with the state highway commissions of the various states, and of supervising the expenditure of the large sums that are now available for this purpose.

Miss Emily Exley of Philadelphia, who has made a scientific study of horticulture, has hit upon a new way of making a living, as physician to delicate gardens. She visits those who have land to cultivate, but with little knowledge as to the best method of cultivating it in the most advantageous way. She gives a course of lessons on the subject, stays at the farm or home until the lessons are absorbed by the pupil and the garden is showing evidence of future practical service and beauty.

## HEALTH TALK

The stomach and bowels are one continuous piece of human machinery—the largest in the body—and to the most work.

And if you keep your stomach and bowels in fit condition the chances are that nature will rid you of most forms of sickness. Take notice—look well after the stomach and bowels!

You must have regular movements and be sure to keep out worms like stomach worms and pin worms.

Dr. True's Elixir is known as "The Family Laxative and Worm Expeller."

It tones up the stomach, restores normal bowel action and drives out these parasites or worms.

Remember the name, Dr. True's Elixir. Ask grandma—she knows about Dr. True's Elixir. Adults and children should use it. Start using Dr. True's Elixir today. Adv.

## Doings of the Screen Artists

"Bolshevism On Trial" is the title of the special production which the Select Pictures corporation has drawn for itself from the year's big attractions. This photodrama, as its title implies, deals with a burning question of the day—the spread of Bolshevism. The picture is not propaganda, but drama, which is a convincing addition to the discussion pro and con of the Bolshevistic bogey.

A special surprise is in store for motion picture patrons when the initial presentation of "Virtuous Men" is made in the near future. This will be the appearance of a well known stage player, Irene Bordoni, who is playing at present in "Sleeping Partners." Incidentally the presence of Miss Bordoni in "Virtuous Men" marks her debut on the screen in film entertainment of any type.

Lila Lee, the beautiful little Paramount star, experienced one of those thrills one reads about so often, but seldom experiences, on the occasion of a recent visit to Camp Upton, where she entertained more than 1000 wounded soldiers just returned from France. While touring the camp under the guidance of Col. Woodbury, in charge of the base hospital, Miss Lee expressed a desire to ride one of the horses standing nearby. Believing that she was an experienced rider, the officer helped her to mount, and watched her canter off down the road. Suddenly, to his surprise, Miss Lee lost control of the horse, and it began a wild dash which threatened to end in disaster. Sensing the little star's danger, the colonel mounted another horse and began a wild ride to overtake the runaway horse. He overtook the frightened girl about half a mile down the road, as she was desperately clinging to the saddle to avoid a bad spill. When Lila sheepishly informed her rescuer that it was her third time upon a horse, he was dumfounded.

Word has reached America that Pope Benedict has expressed a desire to see a presentation of Mary Garden's vivid portrayal of Thais, one of the well known Goldwyn films. This production is the first, so far as is known, ever to be shown in the Vatican. The presentation will take place sometime in April, and the pope will view the feature with his attending cardinals and other members of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. "Thais" is the first screen play in which Mary Garden ever appeared.

Constance Talmadge, who works and resides in Los Angeles, has just finished "From Saturday to Monday." As usual, Harrison Ford plays opposite. If they continue, Connie and Harrison will become "filmdom's famous team." Harrison must be a very busy man, for aside from working with Connie in all her pictures, he occasionally

does a picture with Vivian Martin and Lila Lee.

There seems to be no end to Madge Kennedy's versatility. In her recent Goldwyn success the piquant star proved her ability as a diver, swimmer and all-round athlete. Stage dancing is shown to be another of her accomplishments in her picture "A Perfect Lady," from Rose Stahl's popular stage play by Channing Pollock and Remond Wolf.

Because of his opposition to faking in his pictures, Tom Mix recently suffered two broken ribs in a fight during the filming of "The Wilderness Trail" at Flagstaff, Arizona. The script of the picture called for a knife fight between Mix and Sid Jordan, the heavy. When Tom Mix and Sid were ready, Tom said: "Don't worry about cutting me, Sid. I don't mind a few scratches." "Make this fight look real!" So they went at it with a vim. At one point, while each was holding the other's knife wrist, they rolled down an embankment. Half way down a slick, hidden under the snow, was jabbed into Tom's ribs, breaking two of them.

Doris Kenyon might be said to be in luck these days. After that incident of the yellow stone bought from a mountaineer for \$25 being pronounced by Tiffany's experts as a rare water topaz, she discovers that some old coins taken from a German on the battlefield and sent to her by an American soldier are worth over \$1000. Truly, "them as has, gets."

Attention, film producers! Read carefully section 14 of the prohibition enforcement bill, and tremble if there is a scene in your picture showing an empty beer bottle. For it is probable that the demoralizing exhibition of an empty beer bottle will not be permitted after July 1. True, it might be worse, for we still have the bloody fight scenes between men to instill the spirit of brotherly love in the hearts of our children, and even bottles are not to be tabooed altogether. Those containing beverages of gentle kick in quantities such as "Jaudanum," ether, and the suicides' delight, carbolic extract may be exhibited sparingly if the story calls for it, but a beer bottle!—by all the varied shades of Carrie Nation's ghost—never!

Winifred Westover and Viola Dana have had thrilling experiences lately, both resorting to gun play. Winifred surprised thieves in her home shortly after midnight, and at the point of a perfect 38 demanded that they "go away from there." Viola, hearing strange noises the other side of her door, fired through the panel only to discover the next morning that she had shot her cat's tail off.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything try a Sun want ad.

## B.F. KEITH'S

THE AMUSEMENT CENTRE OF LOWELL

Week Commencing Monday, March 31 — Twice Daily

First Lowell Appearance of Broadway's Favorite Comedian

## Lemaire Hayes & Co.

THE AMERICAN ACES OF SPADES

Ben and Hazel Mann  
In "Nonsensical Nontinities"

JEANETTE CHILDS  
The Joy Girl

## "SAILOR" REILLY

Formerly of the Crew of the U. S. S. Michigan, Now on Extended Furlough, in Timely Songs and Pianologues

NIXON & NORRIS  
Joyful Melodies

BUCH BROTHERS  
"Ship Ahoy Boys"

## WOOD & WYDE

In a Satire of Greenwich Village

KEITH'S NEWS PICTORIAL — A SCREAMING COMEDY

## SUNDAY CONCERTS

FOUR HALEY SISTERS—CHARLIE BRADLEY—MILLER & LYLES—GRINDELL & ESTHER—FOUR KELTONS—THOSE THREE BOYS—KUBANOFF—Many Photoplays and Concert Orchestra.

## ROYAL THEATRE

HERE'S A FINE SUNDAY PROGRAM—LOOK IT OVER!

TYRONE POWER in "THE MODERN LORELER"

BABY ZOE RAE in "DANGER WITHIN"

BOTH IN FIVE ACTS

BILL PARSONS COMEDY — OTHER NOVEL FILMS

AND LOOK WHAT'S HERE MONDAY AND TUESDAY!

ALICE JOYCE in "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

Mabel Normand in "Peck's Bad Girl"

MACISTE in 4th Episode of "THE LIBERATOR"

Chester Conklin in a Sennett Comedy

THE BEST FIRST

# Grand

**Next Week "HERO WEEK"**

COME AND SEE SOME OF THE BOYS WHO "WENT OVER THE TOP" FOR US. They Will Entertain You With Songs and Stories—SERGT. MASSEY, Holder of Croix De Guerre; CORP. HARRIGAN, PRIV. MITCHELL, PRIV. COLANDRINO, and Others.

COME AND HEAR THEM TELL NEW WAR STORIES,—NOT THE GRUESOME KIND.

WEEK'S SOLOIST, ANNETTE LUVICK

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY

Your Own Star

## JUNE ELVIDGE

IN

### "THE LOVE DEFENDER"

## SESSUE HAYAKAWA

The Japanese Star, In

### "HIS BIRTHRIGHT"

COMEDY—WEEKLY

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

## GLADYS BROCKWELL

IN

### "THE FORBIDDEN ROOM"

Woman Pays for the Evil Men Do

## LOUIS BENNISON

In a Great Western Story

### "OH, JOHNNY"

NEW COMEDY—LATEST WEEKLY

SUNDAY'S SACRED CONCERT

VAUDEVILLE:—WORDELL BROS. & LACOSTE, and Four Other Acts.

PICTURES:—CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE IMMIGRANT"; MABEL NORMAN in "THE FLOOR BELOW"; Others.



JUNE ELVIDGE  
Who Will Appear in one of the Feature Picture Plays at the Strand for the First Three Days of the Coming Week

HERO WEEK AT THE STRAND—  
COME AND HEAR THE LOWELL  
HEROES

It's "Hero Week" at The Strand the coming week. Some of the boys who "went over there and came back" will be seen on the week's program. They will entertain with songs and talks, and all are competent and clever. Their offering alone will be well worth the price of admission. Don't fail to see and hear them.

For the sacred concert on Sunday the management will offer the following vaudeville acts: Wordell Bros. & La Coste, singing and talking; Nelson Duo, vocalists; Sisters Gallier, instrumentalists; Francis Aldrich, instrumentalists; and Laura Mae Lampert, soloist. The pictures will include Charlie Chaplin in "The Immigrant," and Mabel Normand in "The Floor Below."

June Elvidge and Sessue Hayakawa will be seen the first three days in the week in their latest picture offerings and for the last three days, starting Thursday, Gladys Brockwell and Louis Bennison will appear. The other usual high-class features will abound.

The idea of "Hero Week" is an effort on the part of the management to present to the patrons of Lowell some of the men who have "gone over there" and have performed deeds of heroism and daring that this country would be a safe and sane place to live in. In other words it's an opportunity to present to you some of the boys and men who did our fighting for us. Included in the list of heroes who will appear on the bill will be Corporal John Harrigan of the 35th Artillery, who will be heard in songs; Private Albert Colander, soloist; Private Mitchell, songs and stories; Serai Israel, a Massey, a boy who won the coveted croix de guerre, who was wounded seven times and gassed twice. He will tell of some of his experiences. There will be others. Don't miss hearing them.

The feature picture for the first three days of the week, beginning with matinee on Monday, will be June Elvidge in "The Love Defender." This famous and immensely popular motion picture star will be seen in one of her latest and best pictures, "The Love Defender." The story has human interest, sentiment, thrills and everything else that goes to make an exceptional screen production. Mary Kay Thompson wrote the story, and Frank Mayo is engaged in the opposite role to the star. "The Love Defender" is a story of true love and of the man-

ner in which a young wife retains the love of her husband. You will like the play and the players.

"His Birthright," his right to his father's name—is the motive of the great human drama starring Sessue Hayakawa, the Japanese dramatic star whose fame is world wide. Grown into manhood, secure in his belief that his own country or abroad. But the blood of his mother's ancestry ran in his veins. It cried aloud for vengeance against the father who had deserted him, now an admiral in the American army. So he started on his voyage to kill him. But the way of the avenger is often long and its side trails lead to strange destinations. He found his father serving a great flag in a great cause—the war against Germany. See what the outcome is and you will admire him for his action.

The remainder of the bill for the first three days of the week will include a two-part Vitaphone comedy, a Weekly, and song numbers by that big favorite, Annette Luvick, "the girl who knows how to put them over."

For the last three days, beginning with matinee on Thursday, the management will present Gladys Brockwell in "The Forbidden Room," a story that reflects the experiences of many cities and towns in America, and one that will be thoroughly enjoyed by all patrons. Not only is the story a good one, but it is unfolded so skillfully that one fails to realize the outcome until the last few scenes are shown. The spectator is kept in a state of uncertainty as to how the star will emerge from the predicament in which she is placed. It's a great picture and a wonderfully good one for Miss Brockwell.

"Oh, Johnny," is a fast romance of the west in which Louis Bennison will be seen for the first time as a screen star. The contrast between manners of the east and west are amusingly shown in this picture. Johnny Burke comes east in order to visit his ward. The latter is with an uncle at Long Island. What Johnny does—and the way he does it—are some of the greatly amusing incidents of the story. You will have all of the fun that is possible under such circumstances. Besides the above there will be a Sunshine comedy, the latest Universal Weekly and brand new song numbers by Miss Luvick.



SAILOR REILLY  
Noted Singer Appearing at the B. F. Keith Theatre Next Week

of the management to give to the picture-loving patrons only the best and latest pictorializations that filmdom provides.

MELODY AND MIRTH WILL BE FEATURED AT B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE NEXT WEEK

The Four Haley Sisters will occupy the special front line position at the B. F. Keith theatre tomorrow afternoon and evening, when good programs will be offered. The sisters make up one of the very best women's quartets on the stage. Miller and Lyles, two funny colored comedians, will also be present, as will the Four Koltons, Grindell and Smith and three all new acts.

Le Maire, Hayes and Co. will be next week's festive headliner at the theatre. Comedy is their prime specialty, and their work will be refreshing to a marked degree. The act these performers will present will open up rather differently than do most comedy offerings, yet it will be apparent at once that it all aims just one way—toward the rousing of audiences to mirth.

Sailor Reilly, the man from the battleship Michigan who can sing as can few men before the public, ought to score a tremendous hit. He is now back to civilian life again, but he will probably always be known as Sailor Reilly. Reilly, because of his vocal gift, was assigned to recruiting duty and so well did the man exert his powers that through the medium of the theatre from coast to coast thousands of husky youngsters were brought into the service. It was all a magnificent tribute to this youngster, who surely knows how to entertain audiences.

Ben and Hazel Mann are a pair of funsters, who dive headlong into the sea of fun, and come up covered with laughter. Their fun makes everybody a little bit happier.

A Bath family occupied last summer a house in West Woolwich and took the pet shepherd dog with them. The dog was not at home in West Woolwich and would swim across the river at the Narrows, visit his real home, get something to eat, and return to West Woolwich either by the ferryboat or by swimming.

"Ship Ahoy, Boys," is to be presented by the Buch Brothers, who are trampolino artists, but who also delve into funny comedy now and again. Jeanette Childs is called "The Joy Girl." She has a sense of humor and a voice and the combination makes her much liked. Nixon and Norris will open the bill with music and fun. The Kinograms and a film comedy will be shown at every performance.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE  
OFFICIAL  
Greek War Films  
Will Be Shown  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON  
and EVENING  
MARCH 30  
2 and 4 P. M., 7 and 9 P. M.  
The proceeds to go to the Greek sufferers of Asia Minor.  
Tickets 25c and 50c



## On and Off the Stage

## Intimate Stories of Stars

## Closeups With the Movies



GEORGE BRYANT CONNOR  
At the Lowell Opera House, Emerson Players

### "WHEN HE CAME BACK" IS THE ATTRACTION AT THE LOWELL OPERA HOUSE NEXT WEEK

With the rise of the curtain on the first act of "When He Came Back," which is to be the attraction by the Emerson All Star Players at the Lowell Opera House for the coming week, Manager Carroll will present his players in the most startling dramatic hit of the present season. It's one of Vincent Lawrence's great Chicago successes, and a story of the great war at its close. It has nothing of the boom of the cannon or the rattle of the rifles, but rather a great, gripping heart-interest story of the world's biggest conflict. While it deals directly with the war, it is really a climax to it, for it pictures scenes that might well have taken place yesterday or the day before. It has for its hero, the dashing, devil-may-care Jack Overton, given to romance and with the fire of light in his blood. He is in love with Ann Norfleet, but Ann is not sure of her feelings towards Jack. She is pained at his ways and his persistent attention. The triangle is formed by the appearance of James Stewart, also in love with the girl. He is mean and tricky in his methods of approach. Ann suffers in his hands and in love with Overton when he casually informs her one day that he is "going across." She promises to marry him and patiently awaits his return. They are married and Overton sails for France. Later on a sad day comes when news reaches her that Jack is killed in action while performing his duty heroically. Stewart takes advantage of the news to press his suit. But Ann is true to the memory of Jack. The situation is here complicated by the return of Jack as a deserter. He has been captured by the Germans, escaped and returns to America. The scene wherein he meets his wife, her repudiation of him, the arrival of Stewart and the secret notice—make a picture of startling dramatic clearness. But in the end, when things look darkest, the U. S. government has something to say. It would be unfair to reveal the happy conclusion. Suffice it to say that the clouds are brushed away and true love once more thrives in the sunshine of happiness.

### The Munition Industry Continued

was held responsible for guarding the plants against the violence of German and other enemy spies. He represented the munition works in all transactions requiring the attention of the United States department of justice, and the presence of its agents in Lowell. In addition to this he had to furnish a fearless and dependable armed guard and was held responsible for the safe transportation of money from the Lowell banks to the plant where the payroll was put up, which took place every week.

Let's have a pen picture of Chief Conway. He fools you when he talks to you because he conceals the force that is supposed to accompany the job of being a police officer. He talks moderately and unfurried. He convinces you that he constantly avails himself of the logical conclusions that a long and varied experience brings to a man. He is as polished and urbane as a man needs to be who stands between the public and a great manufacturing plant, and yet they do say that when he has come in contact with a crook who had an acquaintance only with the building type of law enforcer—and by the same token would not be afraid of or pay any attention to any other type of officer—Mr. Conway has uncovered some of his ordinarily well-

concealed "hard as nails" stuff. As you talk with Martin Conway, assuming for the moment that you were a



MARTIN CONWAY

had man and you had done something against the rules of community for which you came within his province,

he does not impress you as a man who would all of a sudden reach out and strike you brutally but the impression grows on you that there is something concealed about him that is just as terrifying as his capable fists and that when he gets ready to use it, if he does, it will be done with no playing to the grandstand but nevertheless, effectively.

Mr. Conway says the work that took the most time and care was seeing to it that men and women accepted for work in the munition factories were right in their attitude towards the war and towards our government. It has been said before that 40 per cent of the people coming to Lowell for work making cartridges were from out of town. How was Mr. Conway to know they were as they represented themselves to be?

He wrote to their references, to the chief of police or to the mayor or one of the selectmen, a former employer or, in many instances, friends he happened to have in a given town. This was an effective checking up. Full and complete information came back. It was sent back by writers who evidently considered they were doing a patriotic duty to help safeguard the plants from undesirable workers.

Whether or not this was a task of magnitude can be ascertained by the fact that in the four years he has been with the Cartridge company he has been called on to look up 60,000 names. This was perhaps a tiresome and discouraging proposition for a police department to have to constantly have a portion of its members at work on but the heads of the company decided it was absolutely necessary in order to keep enemies of the government out of the factory. As the result of this checking up process hundreds of persons were quietly dropped from the employ of the company. They had been found to be "not right."

An extension of this checking up system included cataloguing all the persons living in the neighborhood of the three munition plants. The Cartridge company had to know who its neighbors were in all directions, and it did. This of course involved persons being detailed to make a thorough and quiet investigation of every tenement on the streets near the factories and card indexing the people in the homes.

Here is an incident. One day it was reported to the secret service department of the plant that operatives in the Lawrence street plant had noted a man sitting by the window of a tenement opposite the munition factory practically all day, apparently drawing something. It looked suspicious to them and they reported it. The woman in whose home this man was lodging was known to be "over the top" as a patriotic American woman, and Mr. Conway sent an officer to confer with her. The effects of the man seen in the window were examined during his absence from the room. This examination produced an explanation. He had been sent to Lowell to set up some textile machinery and, pending the arrival of the machinery, had put in his time profitably in his room, sitting near the window going over the blueprints of the machinery on its way and the places it was to be installed. Nevertheless, the warning was regarded by the factory management as timely and something, indicating the alertness of the people at work.

**German Spy Story**  
Here is a fairly good German spy story. One of the things it illustrates is the remarkable stupidity of the persons responsible for the German spy system in the United States.

An unusual looking man appeared in Lowell in the fall of 1917. All men in Lowell may be conspicuous who insist on wearing a cane on weekdays in broad daylight, and added to this frailty of the gentleman we are to tell about, he adorned (?) his chin with a very un-American looking goatee. We have to throw in for good measure—an honest measure, that he wore spats.

He was sent to Lowell by a New York firm which makes a specialty of sending trained men to manufacturing plants to take account of stock, conduct cost investigations and, in short, tell the manufacturer after their work is finished, how much money he is making or losing. This man came to do work of this sort at a textile plant.

Added to his bad judgment in having the walking stick, goatee and wearing spats habit, he had a weakness for good looking women, and finally he settled his devotion and his attention down to one girl, a member of a theatrical company playing an engagement in Lowell.

The Cartridge company's secret service department noticed our friend. He looked German and he "acted German." It was determined to find out his real business in Lowell. "Find the woman," say the French criminologists, and Martin Conway, believing in the advice, first investigated the actress and as the result of his investigation had a conference with her. He was honest with her and laid his cards on the table. He found she was 100 per cent American and all for America, in her attitude towards the war. She was enlisted to help find out what the business of the stranger was in Lowell.

She was an adept aid. The German—as he afterwards proved to be—gave the pretty girl his full confidence. Perhaps he expected her to be dazzled with the glamor he thought attached itself to being a member of the German secret service. He gave her much information which showed that investigating the factory as supposed to be his legitimate business, was the least of his real concern. He was interested in munitions and the places where they were made. He wanted to gain all the knowledge of the machinery, output, buildings and transportation methods of the United States Cartridge company that he possibly could. And he did not conceal it from the actress that this was his real mission in Lowell.

The actress promptly turned her data over to Mr. Conway. In the room occupied by the German spy everything among his effects was thoroughly examined. It was found that he had plans of our coasts with locations of fortifications marked, blueprints of machinery, and a large amount of memoranda of exceedingly great value to the German war office. At the proper time department of justice officials were notified and sent men to Lowell. Conference with Mr. Conway followed and, as a result, the German spy's labors conducting the survey at the textile plant had to be suspended and he was taken away from Lowell suffering the misfortune of being compelled to go without much of his personal belongings, baggage, etc. When you ask Martin Conway what became of the spy, he answers with childish innocence that he doesn't know and as for that matter, after a man of that kind leaves Lowell, it isn't any concern of his what becomes of him.

**Bomb Promotion Scheme**  
There was only one bomb plot and it turned into a comedy. This happened last July. About 11 o'clock one of the workers "discovered" a bomb and promptly threw it into a sink and turned a lot of water on it. Afterward it was brought to the chief's office for examination. It was a one bomb in workmanship and if it had not been "discovered" at the time it was, would not only have exploded, undoubtedly causing some injuries and possibly some deaths, but it would have thrown a reign of terror over the Market street plant where it was found, and perhaps have tied up the industry.

Having found the bomb and put it out of business, the next thing, according to the chief, was to find the person or persons concerned in planning the outrage.

He began with the man who had found it and put it out of business by putting it in the sink and thoroughly wetting it. This man, he recalled, was a man who had served with credit three years in the Canadian army. He first examined him in his office and then "sweetened" him, which in police parlance means that the former soldier stayed in the chief's office until the colors on the wall changed and the vacant chairs began to jazz. The result of the sweetening process was that the man who "found" the bomb confessed he had himself made it and had planned it. His object, he explained, was to win promotion as a reward for having found it and acted in a patriotic manner. This was the end of that bomb "plot."

It was part of Mr. Conway's duty to keep track of persons inclined to foment labor troubles. It should not be forgotten that in these many and varied duties one of the things contributing to the success of the police department was the fact that he was assisted by faithful and capable police officers. He had 155 uniformed men under his direction and 55 plain clothes operatives, women numbered among them.

Thus within a half hour after every labor union at the plant had finished its business meeting, the secret service operatives, numbered among the members of the union, had mailed a written report of what took place at the meeting. Sometimes the chief would have reports on the same meeting from six to eight different members of his staff. He says it was not a time when the government was willing to take a chance on the advance of victorious Americans in northern

## Lowell Opera House

NEXT WEEK  
Commencing  
Monday Matinee

THE FIRST AFTER THE  
WAR  
DRAMA

## WHEN HE CAME BACK

(FROM FRANCE)

### NOTE!

Every Soldier or Sailor Who Has Seen Overseas Service Admitted Free Except Saturday.

A POSITIVE SENSATION

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD SEE THIS PLAY



The Most Famous Production of Its Kind

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, APRIL 1 and 2

# Marguerite Clark

IN

## "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"

SHOWING  
MISS CLARK  
AT HER BEST  
AS THE  
LOVABLE,  
COMICAL  
LITTLE LADY  
WHO IS  
"ALWAYS  
TRYING TO DO  
THINGS FOR  
OTHER  
PEOPLE."  
THERE MAY  
BE A MORE  
LOVABLE  
CHARACTER,  
BUT WE  
HAVEN'T  
SEEN IT.



WE WON'T GO  
INTO ANY  
LENGTHY  
DISSERTATION  
CONCERNING  
THE STORY'S  
TREMENDOUS  
STAGE  
POPULARITY,  
ALTHOUGH  
WE COULD,  
BUT WE'LL  
JUST ASK YOU  
TO COME AND  
JUDGE FOR  
YOURSELF

THE BEST PICTURE FOR MANY A LONG DAY. MISS CLARK IN THE ROLE OF "LOVEY MARY"

ON THE SAME PROGRAM

## CHARLES RAY

## IN "THE GIRL DODGER"

He was shy—Used to run away from girls—Considered flirtation worse than death. But—then he met the dancer. She had a lot of "kick." Right away he fell and hollered: "O, death where is thy sting?"

COMEDY: "RILEY'S WASHDAY"

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

FOR SUNDAY ONLY—DOUBLE FEATURE PROGRAM

SHIRLEY MASON in "CY WHITTAKER'S WARD"

MILDRED HARRIS in "COURAGE OF COMMONPLACE"

troops being hindered by an industrial strike in Lowell tying up production of military cartridges.

Early in the game Mr. Conway and his assistants got on to the fact that Austrians were hiring out at the works by representing themselves to be Poles and some Germans were representing themselves to be Jews. Turks came to the employment office and represented themselves to be Greeks. The chief examined one Russian Jew who admitted that to escape military service he had paid a doctor in that country to artificially rupture him and it cost him \$19. Later, coming to this country, he had to pay an American doctor \$100 for treatment. Of course all such persons as above outlined had to be stopped as the management positively refused to take any chances.

Strangers in the city, the cartridge company's force working with the Lowell police department, had to be checked up and investigated. Scores of persons came under suspicion and unknown to them, their rooms were entered and their belongings thoroughly searched. On Friday of the working week it was necessary for the paymaster's money truck to often make as many as 12 trips from the bank to the Lawrence street plant where the payroll was put up. Mr. Conway had to furnish the guard for this work. There was a man on duty at the bank all day on Friday, a man watching the entrance to the Lawrence street plant and four armed guards rode on the truck which carried on several occasions close to half a million dollars.

**Minimum of Accidents**  
One of the things he is very proud of is the fact that no accident happened as the result of which a person was removed from any plant of the United States Cartridge company. The safety first department co-operated earnestly with Chief Conway and his men. There was a close surveillance of all persons entering and leaving the plants either by day or by night. There was no slackness in examining the parcels brought in and out of the plant.

At the South Lowell plant, for instance, some "lambly mouthed woman," as the chief expresses it, spread a story to the effect that at 11 o'clock on a certain day the powder magazines at South Lowell were to be blown up and most of the thousands of men and women working in the plant scattered to

the four winds of heaven. But it never happened. An extra force of officers were detailed to the plant on the day the explosion was supposed to take place and all the people who wanted to be absent at the time the explosion was supposed to be scheduled, were allowed leave to go home. In the afternoon they returned to get laughed at by the ones who had kept up their confidence in the chief and his guards.

It was as if Martin Conway was stationed on the cover of a box where a death giving weapon was being manufactured with considerable risk to all concerned, but most of all to the genial and kind-hearted Martin himself.

**The Result of It All**  
It was not expected in the beginning that the story of the development and passing of Lowell's great winning industry would stretch into so many columns, but the importance of and general interest in a story that covers the most tense and gripping period of the city's history is surely worth all the space that has been allowed.

It's a story that carries into the very heart of the industry, hinting at its trials and tribulations and divulging for the first time the very serious situations that the company was at times up against, including spy alarms, the great necessity for the closest watch of suspects, the keeping out of the pro-German element and guarding against the accidents that were constantly being published as occurring at other munition plants.

The men behind this mammoth industry, the men who developed it to the point where one-third or more of the bullets being used by Uncle Sam's soldiers "over there" were being made here can be justly proud of their achievement and the city of Lowell may well feel proud, too, for her fame has come out beyond the confines of her own territory as one of the greatest munition making cities in the world.

Lowell doesn't have to tell the world she stood behind Uncle Sam and his men behind the guns. Her bullet-making record tells the story.

the four winds of heaven. But it never happened. An extra force of officers were detailed to the plant on the day the explosion was supposed to take place and all the people who wanted to be absent at the time the explosion was supposed to be scheduled, were allowed leave to go home. In the afternoon they returned to get laughed at by the ones who had kept up their confidence in the chief and his guards.

It was as if Martin Conway was stationed on the cover of a box where a death giving weapon was being manufactured with considerable risk to all concerned, but most of all to the genial and kind-hearted Martin himself.

**The Result of It All**  
It was not expected in the beginning that the story of the development and passing of Lowell's great winning industry would stretch into so many columns, but the importance of and general interest in a story that covers the most tense and gripping period of the city's history is surely worth all the space that has been allowed.

It's a story that carries into the very heart of the industry, hinting at its trials and tribulations and divulging for the first time the very serious situations that the company was at times up against, including spy alarms, the great necessity for the closest watch of suspects, the keeping out of the pro-German element and guarding against the accidents that were constantly being published as occurring at other munition plants.

The men behind this mammoth industry, the men who developed it to the point where one-third or more of the bullets being used by Uncle Sam's soldiers "over there" were being made here can be justly proud of their achievement and the city of Lowell may well feel proud, too, for her fame has come out beyond the confines of her own territory as one of the greatest munition making cities in the world.

Lowell doesn't have to tell the world she stood behind Uncle Sam and his men behind the guns. Her bullet-making record tells the story.

## JEWELL THEATRE

"The Home of Sparkling Photo-Plays"

LAST TIME THIS EVENING  
PRIVATE JAMES D. SUNDERLAND from "Over There" and PRIV. BILLY RICHARDS of Camp Devens  
In Their Latest Dancing and Singing Novelty

SUNDAY PROGRAM  
MME. OLGA PETROVA in  
"DAUGHTER OF DESTINY"

A six-act drama of a great love. You have never seen Petrova until you have seen this production. The famous star at her best.

"THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER"  
A five-part drama of every-day life with an all-star cast.  
Don't Miss It.

HEARST NEWS — COMEDY — OTHERS

Coming Monday—"THE STILL ALARM"—Six Thrilling Reels

BIG SPECIAL SHOW TODAY

ALICE JOYCE

THE BIG Dramatic Stage Production Made Over in a Bigger, Greater Screen Drama.

"THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

Added Features  
BESSIE BARRISCALE in "TRICK OF FATE"

Special Comedy SCREEN TELEGRAM

## CROWN

SUNDAY ONLY

## GLORIA JOY

In "LITTLE MISS GROWN-UP"

A New Comedy-Drama

## JACK PICKFORD

In a Play of Young American Manhood.

"SPIRIT OF 17"

Comedy — Others

MONDAY and TUESDAY

A Big Special Cecil B. de Mille Production

## "The Girl of the Golden West"

Made by the producer of "The Whispering Chorus," "Don't Change Your Husbands," and other big pictures.

Cast includes RAYMOND HATTON, HOUSE PETERS, THEODORE ROBERTS, ANITA KING, RILLY ELMER and other notables.

Also VIRGINIA PEARSON in "THE LIAR," in five acts, and a Comedy.



## Sporting News and Newsy Sports

GARRISON FINISH GIVES MORGAN DENIES THAT HE  
LOWELL GREAT GAME APPEARED HERE

New Bedford, strengthened by the acquisition of Paul Gardner and Leo Mulligan, gave Lowell a great battle at the Crescent rink, last night, and for two periods appeared to have the game won, only to have Lowell force the front in the final session and land on top by the score of 7 to 4.

The presence of Gardner in the lineup of the visitors, made a wonderful difference in the team's play. He's a great obstructionist and handles the ball in expert fashion. But the real star of the game was Moseley Conley, leader of the Whalers. He was in wonderful form, and it was only his remarkable kicking that held Lowell in check during the early part of the game. The Lowell players bothered him from all angles, but he stood up there and gave one of the best exhibitions of goal tending ever seen in Lowell. He had 32 stops.

After trailing for two periods, Capt. Harkins changed his style of play and the Lowell offense came through in a garrison finish and after getting four in a row and taking the lead, the Lowell offense worked hard in the first period, and that was produced by "Wild" Charley Farrell on a long drive. In the second period, George Hart added one for the Whalers, and then Griffith whaled one in for Lowell. Mulligan followed with a fine shot and the score stood three to one.

The Lowell offense worked hard in both sessions, but Conley's pads were always in the way, and the outlook was very dark from a local viewpoint. Before the opening of the final session, Harkins ordered a shift, and the plan worked out for the Whalers. The all captain started off the period with one. Bob Hart followed, then Griffith and Bob Hart again. George Hart then broke with one, and the Lowell big brother Bob landed two and it was all over. The score:

LOWELL	NEW BEDFORD
Harkins	Mr. Mulligan
Hart	Mr. G. Hart
Griffith	Mr. Gardner
Conley	Mr. Conley
Farrell	Mr. Conley
Pence	Mr. Conley

FIRST PERIOD	Time
Lowell	1:20
New Bedford	1:20

SECOND PERIOD	Time
Lowell	1:20
New Bedford	1:20

THIRD PERIOD	Time
Lowell	1:20
New Bedford	1:20

POLO LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.O.
Lowell	34	38	58.1
Providence	30	44	54.5
Worcester	28	46	45.5
New Bedford	20	54	45.0
Lawrence	26	51	41.4

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	7	4
Providence	3	2
Worcester	2	1
New Bedford	1	0
Lawrence	1	0

TONIGHT'S GAMES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

POLO NOTES	Lowell	New Bedford
Lowell	at Providence	
Worcester	at Worcester	
New Bedford	at Lawrence	
Lawrence	at Lawrence	

## WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS

The people of Lowell seem to have lost all interest in the purchase of War Savings stamps and Thrift stamps, according to Postmaster Meahan. After making a wonderful record during 1918 in the purchase of these "baby bonds," the sales have slumped for the first three months of the new year to a totally unheard-of extent, he declares.

"Sales of stamps have fallen off to a great degree during the past month," said Mr. Meahan. "Last month we made a very poor showing, the worst, in fact, since the campaign began over a year ago, but for the month of March it has been even worse. Withdrawals are coming in more rapidly than ever before, and it seems as if some Lowell people who purchased considerable stamps during the past 12 months feel that they cannot get rid of them quick enough."

"Why the people should have apparently lost all interest in the U.S. S. is a mystery to me. Not only do they constitute one of the best paying and safest investments in the world, but they instill into the minds of the young folks the habits of thrift and saving which in after years will be found to be a great help to these youngsters now just starting out along the road to manhood and womanhood."

"Saving is largely a habit acquired by practice and once begun is generally continued. The person who has a fund through judicious saving has a partner who is bringing something in the way of interest, and it will materially add to his future comfort and happiness. So don't demobilize your patriotism, even though peace is in the air. The boys who were ready and willing to give their all for us are still in need of many things while they are standing guard over there, and if the money to care for our heroes and bring them back safely home again is not raised through investments like Liberty bonds and U.S.S., then it must come through taxation. And there is no better paying or safer investment than these 'baby bonds' which are backed by the greatest country in the world."

## Amalgamation of Churches

Elliot, George E. King, L. A. Olney, Royal K. Dexter, Royal P. White, Edwin T. Shaw, Charles F. Flomings; Kirk Street, A. G. Cunneen, Arthur K. Whitcomb, A. D. Milliken, E. L. Fletcher, J. Victor Carey and Samuel H. Thompson.

## Present Pastor Emeritus

There then came to the Eliot church Rev. John M. Greene, D.D., the present pastor emeritus of the church, who recently observed his 91st birthday at his home in Boston. Dr. Greene was graduated from Amherst college in the class of 1855, after which he studied theology at the Bangor seminary. He was ordained as pastor of the church at Hatfield, Mass., Oct. 20, 1857, where he remained until called to the Congregational church in South Hadley, Feb. 24, 1868. From that church he was called to Lowell and was installed as the pastor of the Eliot church on July 20, 1870. Rev. E. B. Foster, D.D., then pastor of the John Street church in this city, preaching the installation sermon.

From that time until January, 1899, Dr. Greene watched over the affairs of the church and guided it safely through the years. His health would not permit him to actively engage in church work after the first business meeting in January, 1899, but up to the present day he has held the revered position of pastor emeritus. Not only in his church was he greatly loved, but throughout the city by all men and women who came in touch with him.

In the same year Rev. George R. Hewitt came to the church as associate pastor and served it well until April, 1901. Rev. Mr. Bigelow held the pastorate for 11 years, resigning in the fall of 1912. The church was without a settled pastor for almost two years, until the present minister, Rev. Herbert A. Barker, was installed on May 5, 1914.

With the coming of the union the individual lives of two of the oldest and most revered churches in the city cease, although the traditions and splendid records of each will never be forgotten. Each society will bring to the other new ideas, methods, hopes and plans, and the two threads of

Christian work will be braided into a stronger and more durable strand.

**A Long Church History**  
The Eliot church looks back upon 59 years of achievement, while the Kirk Street church may well feel proud of its 75 years of life. The Eliot had its birth in the old Appleton Street church in 1829, and Kirk Street grew out of the First church in 1835. The Eliot was the eighth Protestant church to be organized in the city, and Kirk Street, the fourteenth. Each church has counted among its members and active workers some of the best known men and women in the history of Lowell and each society has been an agent of much good in the life of the city.

In each church there stands out the memory of one man who ministered to the needs of each over a long span of years. Rev. Amos Blanchard, first pastor of the Kirk Street church, guided the parish through its years of infancy and saw it approach maturity before death called him to a larger realm of service. His work is still reflected in the life of Kirk Street, and his spirit was strangely manifest through succeeding years. At the Eliot church was Dr. John M. Greene, the present pastor emeritus, who actively served the church as pastor for 23 years, and after that strengthened and guided it by apt word and sage counsel. Although the church had been ministering for many years before Dr. Greene came to its pulpit, he, nevertheless, cemented it and held it firm and left the print of his handiwork on the very walls.

Rev. William F. English, Jr., Rev. William F. English, Jr., the present pastor of Kirk Street, has been at the church only two and a half years, but during this brief pastorate, has attained great success in the face of most discouraging circumstances. He came just at the time the church was upset because of its removal from its lifelong edifice to temporary quarters in the Central M.E. building, and in spite of the intense loyalty of the church members, a lesser diplomat might have experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining the true spirit.

Rev. Mr. English is president of the Lowell Federation of Churches and for the past year has served as acting president of the Congregational club during the absence from the city of the president, Lewis E. MacBrayne. Before accepting the call to Kirk Street in 1916, Rev. Mr. English had a church in Saco, Me. He is a graduate of Dartmouth college and the Hartford Theological seminary, Hartford, Conn.

Rev. Herbert A. Barker, pastor of the Eliot church, came to Lowell in 1914 from Jamaica Plain. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1897 and from the Hartford Theological seminary in 1901. For two and a half years he served as associate pastor of the Fourth Congregational church in Hartford, Conn., and from 1903 to 1913 was pastor of the Roylston church, Jamaica Plain.

His five years of service at the Eliot church are ripe with accomplishment and the church has prospered under his leadership. The young men of the church have received special attention from him and he has built up a strong organization.

**The Eliot Church**  
The Eliot church was formerly known as the Second Congregational church and afterwards, when occupying its Appleton street edifice, as the Appleton Street church. Its present name it takes from the fact that the site which it now occupies is situated near where John Eliot had his chapel and preached to the Indians. It was dedicated Dec. 21, 1830.

The cause of the forming of this church was due in a great measure to the overflow of the First Congregational church, that house of worship being unable to accommodate its members, so that it may be truly said that this society was an offshoot of a child of the parent church, the First Congregational.

**The First Pastor**  
The Appleton Street church was dedicated July 10, 1831, and after 42 years of occupancy it was sold to the First Presbyterian society. The first pastor of the Appleton Street church was Rev. William Twining. He was ordained Oct. 4, 1831. He served for three years and then resigned to accept a professorship at Wabash college, Ind.

The second pastor, Rev. Uriah Burdick, was installed July 6, 1837. His pastorate covered a period of fourteen and a half years. He died here in 1851, revered by all those who had

come under his ministrations. Rev. George Darling, the next pastor, began his work in December, 1852. He remained at the church two years, and after leaving Lowell assumed a pastorate in Hudson, Ohio. The fourth pastor, Rev. John P. Cleveland, D.D., was called to the pastorate Oct. 2, 1855. He served six years, when he resigned to become chaplain of the 30th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil war. He served in this capacity but a short time. He died March 7, 1873.

Rev. J. E. Rankin, D.D., the fifth pastor, was a graduate of Middlebury college and Andover Theological seminary. He was installed Dec. 17, 1862, and left Lowell after a service of two years. The sixth pastor was Rev. Addison P. Foster, a graduate of Williams college and Andover Theological seminary. He was ordained to the ministry Oct. 5, 1866. He also remained in Lowell but two years, going to Boston to become pastor of the inaugural church, a position in which his eminent abilities found a natural field for development.

**Kirk Street Church**  
Fourteenth among the churches to be organized in this city was the Kirk Street Congregational. Its predecessors in the local field were the Pawtucket Congregational, organized in 1797; St. Anne's Episcopal, 1834; First Baptist, 1836; St. Paul's M. E., 1826; First Congregational, 1828; First Universalist, 1827; First Unitarian, 1829; Eliot Congregational, 1830; Worthen Street Baptist, 1831; First Free Baptist, 1833; Second Universalist, now the Grace Universalist, 1838; John Street Congregational, 1839, and the Worthen Street M. E., 1841. Thus the Kirk Street was the fourth Congregational church to be organized within the present limits of the city.

On April 22, 1845, a petition was presented to the First church, asking that its signers, James Bunker and 55 other members of that parish, be dismissed in order that they might start a new church. During the next few weeks the number grew and on May 2 the prayer was granted and the signers at once began the work of founding a new organization. There were 137 members of the church when it first started. It was voted to call Rev. Amos Blanchard, who was at that time pastor of the First church, at a salary of \$1000, and Mr. Blanchard accepted the call on May 17.

**The First Services**  
Services began at once in Mechanics hall and this was used until December of the same year. Within half a year 20 members were added to the church roll. In December the place of worship was changed to the city hall and services were held there for about a year. The question of a new building soon came up and steps were taken for a church home. On June 20, 1845, it was voted to secure a lot in Kirk street. The church was built and finished in Dec., 1846, and dedicated on the 14th of the month. The name, Kirk Street church, was adopted in July, 1846.

Up until the summer of 1916, when the society moved to accommodate the needs of the city, when the property was taken over as a part of a proposed new high school site, the building remained practically the same in architecture. In 1873 the front of the building was moved forward six feet to cover all the land owned. In 1881 a small fire made it necessary to repair the roof and expend considerable money on the interior. The vestry was remodeled in 1883 to use all the



LEON LAMOTHE

Here is the story he told  
"I am 35 years old. I have been a shoemaker since the age of 15. Very often I have worked from 7 a. m. till 11 p. m. I lost my appetite. I had pains in my stomach, which were very severe. I was constipated. I could not sleep well. I got up in the morning feeling tired. I followed a treatment by one of the best physicians in the city and tried everything I was told about, with no results whatever. A few weeks ago I thought I should have to give up work. A neighbor asked me to try a few of his tablets which were IRON-LAX-TONIC tablets from which he had received great benefit. I did. And in a few days began to feel better. I bought a bottle and before I was half finished with it I felt altogether different. I started to eat. I could sleep all night and get up in the morning feeling fine. My bowels moved regularly and a rash which had broken out all over my body disappeared. I am on the second bottle and I feel strong. I work hard and feel fine."

"Since, I have told all my friends about IRON-LAX-TONIC and a number of them have thanked me. For they are getting the same results as I do from IRON-LAX-TONIC and they too are telling all their friends as I did. And you can rest assured that those who feel as I did should not hesitate, but start now."

Weakness, constipation, paleness, general run-down condition, resulting from sickness like influenza and in all cases where there is lack of iron in the blood, start taking IRON-LAX-TONIC at once. Buy it today at Lowell Pharmacy, Howard, the Druggist, Dows Drug Store, and all first class drug stores. Do not expect the same results from some substitute. Be sure it is IRON-LAX-TONIC tablets.—Adv.

mained in Lowell but two years, going to Boston to become pastor of the inaugural church, a position in which his eminent abilities found a natural field for development.

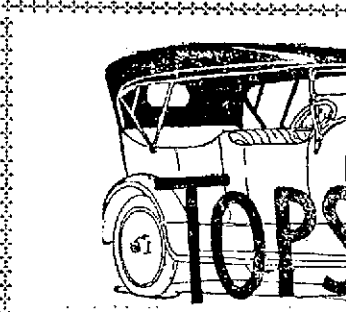
**Kirk Street Church**  
Fourteenth among the churches to be organized in this city was the Kirk Street Congregational. Its predecessors in the local field were the Pawtucket Congregational, organized in 1797; St. Anne's Episcopal, 1834; First Baptist, 1836; St. Paul's M. E., 1826; First Congregational, 1828; First Universalist, 1827; First Unitarian, 1829; Eliot Congregational, 1830; Worthen Street Baptist, 1831; First Free Baptist, 1833; Second Universalist, now the Grace Universalist, 1838; John Street Congregational, 1839, and the Worthen Street M. E., 1841. Thus the Kirk Street was the fourth Congregational church to be organized within the present limits of the city.

On April 22, 1845, a petition was presented to the First church, asking that its signers, James Bunker and 55 other members of that parish, be dismissed in order that they might start a new church. During the next few weeks the number grew and on May 2 the prayer was granted and the signers at once began the work of founding a new organization. There were 137 members of the church when it first started. It was voted to call Rev. Amos Blanchard, who was at that time pastor of the First church, at a salary of \$1000, and Mr. Blanchard accepted the call on May 17.

**The First Services**  
Services began at once in Mechanics hall and this was used until December of the same year. Within half a year 20 members were added to the church roll. In December the place of worship was changed to the city hall and services were held there for about a year. The question of a new building soon came up and steps were taken for a church home. On June 20, 1845, it was voted to secure a lot in Kirk street. The church was built and finished in Dec., 1846, and dedicated on the 14th of the month. The name, Kirk Street church, was adopted in July, 1846.

Up until the summer of 1916, when the society moved to accommodate the needs of the city, when the property was taken over as a part of a proposed new high school site, the building remained practically the same in architecture. In 1873 the front of the building was moved forward six feet to cover all the land owned. In 1881 a small fire made it necessary to repair the roof and expend considerable money on the interior. The vestry was remodeled in 1883 to use all the

**BOSTON CORPORA DECORATED**  
BOSTON, March 29.—Notice of the award of the Croix de Guerre to Corp. Howard R. Guild, Jr., of this city, an ambulance driver in the French service, was received by his parents today.



## AN OPPORTUNE TIME TO RE-TOP

The biggest step towards the renovation of your car is accomplished when a stunning new top is substituted for that rusty-looking probably torn, old top. Now is the time to re-top and bring your car up to the minute.

Our workmanship will fulfill your greatest expectation.

## Our Auto Department Has The Largest Line of Tires In Lowell

Donovan Harness & Auto Supply Co.  
MARKET AND PALMER STREETS

WHERE TO BUY Automobiles and Accessories

**A.A.A. Auto Blue Books**  
Supply Co., 95 Bridge St. Open every evening, next to railroad track. Phone 3605.

**ACCESSORIES**  
Will always satisfy you when purchased from LOWELL'S FIRST and LARGEST.  
Open evenings. Tel. 3530-3531.  
PITTS, Hard Street

**Anderson's TIRE SHOP**  
Tires and Supplies. Vulcanizing guaranteed. Quick service. Prices reasonable. If in trouble on the road we come to your aid. Tel. 3521-W. 42 John St.

**Chandler**  
The famous Light Six. Lowell Motor Mart, Moody street, next to City Hall.

**Batteries**  
Lowell storage battery station, Moody St., Opp. City Hall.

**Glass Set**  
In wind shields and auto lamps. By P. D. McAllister, 42 Shaffer St. Tel. 4095.

space on the lower floor and a steam heating plant was installed.  
In 1866 the outstanding debt of the church was all cleared off and a grand celebration of the event was held. During the same year Mrs. Battle's Sunday school class donated a marble font to the church and in 1877 a communion table was presented by Daniel Hussey.

**Kirk Street Ministers**  
Rev. Amos Blanchard, the first pastor of the church, who was called before the church was organized, was graduated from Yale university and the Andover Theological seminary. From May 21, 1845, he served as pastor of the Kirk Street church until his death in 1870. He was a veritable father of the church. He founded it, watched over its youth and eventually saw it grow to strong and vigorous manhood. He was known by almost every person in Lowell and he entered into the life of his own people in a singularly sweet and sympathetic manner. He was instrumental in establishing the Andover conference of Congregational churches. Scanning the short but able line of men who have ministered to this people, the spirit of old Kirk Street might well say of him: "Many sons have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

Rev. Charles D. Barrows was called to the church in June, 1870, a year before his theological studies were completed. He preached often during the ensuing year and was ordained July 13, 1871. He remained ten years and was then dismissed to go to San Francisco. Rev. Charles A. Dickinson was installed Oct. 31, 1882, coming from Portland, Me. He continued as pastor until 1885, when he left to go to the Berkeley Temple in Boston. He was followed to Kirk Street by Rev. Malcolm McGregor Dana of St. Paul, Minn., who was installed in September, 1885. He resigned in 1894, after which the church remained without a pastor until Rev. William A. Bartlett was called to begin his work in June, 1896.

Following Rev. Mr. Bartlett's pastorate, the church was in turn served by Rev. George E. Martin, Rev. James E. Clegg, and Rev. C. Arthur Lacombe. When Rev. Mr. Lacombe resigned in the fall of 1915, Rev. James M. Ward came as interim pastor until Rev. Mr. English took up his work on Sept. 21, 1916.

**BOSTON CORPORA DECORATED**  
BOSTON, March 29.—Notice of the award of the Croix de Guerre to Corp. Howard R. Guild, Jr., of this city, an ambulance driver in the French service, was received by his parents today.

## Across the Sea

We can still offer out of the ordinary cigar value. Full size Manila London, long filler, six for 25c; box of one hundred, \$3.50. These goods are now coming into the country in very small lots and the supply may be exhausted at any moment.

**HOWARD** The Druggist, 197 Central St.

**Union Sheet Metal Co.**  
LARGE & McLEAN  
Makers of Automobile Sheet-Metal Parts  
Fenders made from fender metal. Experts on repairing radiators and lamps.

**WE DO LEAD-BURNING**  
337 Thorndike Street  
Tel. 1309 Davis Square

One 1917 7-Passenger Jeffrey Sedan  
One 1917 Rush 1/2 Ton Truck, closed body  
One Ford Touring Car

**V. A. FRENCH**  
Tel. 4577 Moody Bridge Garage

## LEST YOU FORGET!

Tooth deterioration means ever increasing trouble. It is a sure road to many ills.

The sick bed may not loom today or tomorrow, but eventually it will if you continue to neglect teeth that demand attention.

Trivial tooth trouble today is the foundation of disease. Immediate treatment costs little and MEANS MUCH TO YOUR PERMANENT HEALTH.

**NAP-A-MINIT** makes all Dental Operations Easy and Painless.

**DR. A. J. GAGNON**  
109 and 466 MERRIMACK STREET  
Telephones, 2132 and 1310

## Basketball

SHAWMUT A. C., Roxbury, vs. SACRED HEARTS

Sacred Heart Hall, Andrews St.

TONIGHT at 8 O'clock Sharp  
Admission 25 Cents, Ladies 15 Cents

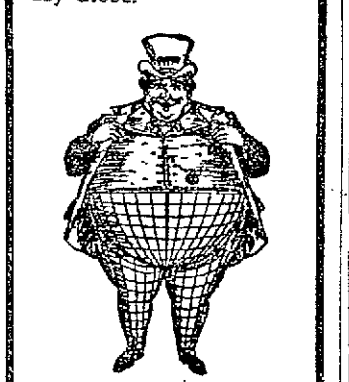
**7-20-4**  
LARGEST SELLING BRAND OF CIGARS IN THE WORLD  
FACTORY MANCHESTER, N.H.

## POLO

At Crescent Rink  
LAWRENCE VS. LOWELL  
TUESDAY NIGHT

## See Him Today

Be sure to call on your newsdealer or newsboy and place a regular order for the Boston Daily and Sunday Globe.



The